

## Hints of martial law as protests continue unchecked

## Threat to US citizens in South Korea

● Radical students in South Korea have threatened that US citizens and property may become targets of protest if martial law is declared

● President Reagan has written to President Chun urging him not to over-react to the demonstrations and to resume dialogue with the opposition

● The worried International Olympic Committee said it had "no thought" of altering its plans to stage the 1988 Summer Games in South Korea

● The South Korean middle-class and the Catholic Church, once the guarantors of stability, are now among the Government's strongest critics Page 10

From David Watts, Seoul

Amid the threat of imminent martial law in South Korea, Government opponents responsible for 10 days of violent protest have begun to put pressure on the United States to reduce its support for President Chun Doo Hwan.

Radical opposition students have warned the US that American citizens and property will become targets of protest action if martial law is declared, as implied yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr Lee Han Key.

There is a growing anti-American feeling among young student radicals, which

has been highlighted during the latest disturbances. The young radicals believe that the unpopular regime of President Chun is held in place with US support and without it he would have been able to seize power in the first place nor retain it for seven years.

Mr Lee said in a statement to the nation on Thursday

A South Korean policeman died when anti-government demonstrators commandeered a bus in Taejeon, south of Seoul, and ploughed into ranks of riot policemen, the state radio said last night (Reuters reports). It was the first known death in 10 days of violent clashes.

night that, if law and order was not restored, "it would be inevitable for the Government to make an extraordinary decision". He gave no details.

An opposition source said the warning to the Americans was made "quietly and firmly" to the US Embassy in Seoul in the past few days. The embassy would make no comment.

A former South Korean intelligence officer described the threat as political pressure, rather than a serious terrorist threat.

So far the radical opposition to President Chun has never adopted terrorism as a means of destabilizing the Government and any such action would put heavy pressure on the President to introduce much heavier security control, with the risk that the previously relatively restrained clashes could get out of hand.

There are 40,000 US servicemen in South Korea at numerous air force and army bases across the country, as well as diplomats and sizeable business and missionary communities. Since the disturbances began, the embassy has warned Americans to stay away from dangerous areas

and to refrain from any political activities.

With protests still continuing in outlying cities but with a reduced level of conflict in the capital, the Prime Minister warned the nation that the Government's patience was wearing thin.

Mr Lee did not explain in his address what measures might be introduced, but it is known that top-level crisis discussions have considered a whole range of proposals for bringing the situation under control, including some form of martial law. Short of that, such methods as allowing the police to use batons and water cannon against the crowds of protesters have also been considered, but apparently ruled out for the moment.

"I want to emphasize once again that the current disturbances, the violent and illegal activities which are precipitating social chaos, will not help attain the goal of genuine democratic development desired by all citizens," Mr Lee said.

"I hope the public clearly realizes that, if we should fail to overcome the present difficulty in a peaceful manner, the nation would plunge into a major crisis, the consequences of which are hard to predict."

In the atmosphere of extreme violence in Seoul on Thursday night, many had thought that the Government would have no option but to bring in martial law. That, however, may be more difficult, for military as well as political reasons. The Government could, however, bring in troops to relieve over-stretched police without introducing full martial law.

According to the latest figures, almost 10,000 people have been detained, if only temporarily, since the rioting began on June 10. Some 245 have actually been charged with offences.

## Reagan begs Chun to resume talks

From Michael Binyon, Washington

President Reagan has written to President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea, urging him not to over-react to the street demonstrations and calling for a resumption of dialogue with the political opposition.

In Congress, meanwhile, Senator Edward Kennedy and five other Democrats have announced they will propose economic sanctions against South Korea unless democratic elections are held to choose a successor to President Chun.

President Reagan's letter, sent within the past three days and reported by a senior official to *The New York Times* yesterday, called on President Chun to take steps towards establishing full democracy. It was said to be part of the Administration's quiet diplomacy, aimed at promoting liberalization without antagonizing the South Korean authorities and provoking a crackdown.

The Administration has also endorsed a proposed congressional resolution criticizing the Korean president

and calling for talks on constitutional reform.

Senator Kennedy, however, proposed more radical measures, and said without a transition from dictatorship to democracy South Korea faced more instability and violence, possibly leading to the loss of the Olympic Games next year.

He said the US was South Korea's largest trading partner, so sanctions would have a serious effect. He said 30,000 Americans died in the Korean War. "We do not intend their sacrifices to be in vain."

The Administration is becoming increasingly worried about the situation, though has so far taken a low-key approach. The State Department has refused to speculate publicly on the similarities with the Philippines last year, and analysts here say the Korean situation so far seems more stable. In both countries there are sizeable US forces. Some 40,000 US troops are stationed along the border with North Korea.

## Dad's Army arrested after battling at Dunkirk

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Dad's Army ended up in the arms of the law when it mounted an unofficial military exercise in the depths of East Kent.

Six members of the Home Service Force, attached to the 5th Battalion the Queen's Regiment (Territorial Army) had been indulging in what the Ministry of Defence called "activity of a pseudo military nature".

It was an unauthorized operation and Kent police were tipped off when the part-time soldiers were seen. One report suggested that 50 members of Her Majesty's constabulary spent some time hunting for the soldiers

who were exercising their skills in escape and evasion tactics.

Armed with one thunderflash, from official army stocks, two personal pistols, properly certificated, and home-made explosives, the six soldiers were arrested by the police. Three were allowed home but the other three are now subject to an investigation. Two have been reported for summons and the third was bailed to appear at a police station at a later date.

It appears that some of the part-timers thought they really were on an official exercise because when the police arrived, they acted out the part by giving only their name, rank and serial number.

The police inquiry will take into account the Unlawful Drilling Act, 1819, which is intended to prevent people from raising private armies for seditious purposes. The maximum sentence is seven years in prison.

However both military and police sources emphasized yesterday that it was not a serious case of Dad's Army preparing to take over. One source described it as a clear case of "cowboys and Indians". The police said they had gone "over the top".

Army sources said that the same men from the Home Service Force had apparently engaged in extra-curricular drilling on previous occasions, and the police were on the look-



Masked students hurling rocks and bottle bombs at riot police yesterday in Seoul.

## Gunman kills himself at police HQ

By Craig Seton

A gunman shot himself dead in a police station yesterday after a young constable he had held hostage for eight hours escaped.

Police Constable Bill Matthews, aged 34, broke out of Gloucester central police station after being held at gunpoint by a man who has been named Paul Eyre, aged 24.

PC Matthews, a traffic policeman, was later described as a "cool, calm hero" by senior officers.

The incident started when PC Matthews, his patrol car partner, PC Pat Price, and Inspector Jerry Adams caught Eyre and another man leaving the house they had burgled in the Cotswold village of Withington, 15 miles from Gloucester.

The house was owned by Mr Michael Smith, aged 47, a former assistant train driver who won £620,000 on the pools in 1968. He and his wife, Janet, daughter, Nicola, aged 16, and son, David, aged 14, slept through the burglary.

But neighbours had heard the sound of breaking glass and alerted the police. PC Matthews, a married man with two children, chased Eyre in the darkness but the gunman turned, pulled out a

Continued on page 2 col 4

## Bitter SDP attack on Steel threatens Alliance merger

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

Leading Social Democrats turned bitterly on Mr David Steel last night, deepening the rift in the Alliance and further reducing the prospects of a bloodless merger.

The latest inquest on the SDP's poor election result also revealed the breach within the party's own ranks on a "shot-gun marriage" with the Liberals, and a marshalling of support for Dr David Owen.

In the new issue of the *Social Democrat*, the party's MPs and failed candidates accused their Liberal partners of trying to bounce the Alliance into a quick merger.

The strongest attack came from Mr John Cartwright, Dr David Owen's closest lieutenant, who warned that those who had devoted so much to the creation of a new political party would not find it easy to throw it all away in a few days.

Without naming Mr Steel, he said: "Those responsible for the current pro-merger blitzkrieg in the Alliance seem to have combined the sensitivity of Genghis Khan with the strategic genius of Elchireid the Unready."

He also defended the dual leadership as much less of an albatross around the necks of the Alliance than the Liberal Assembly's unilateral defence vote last autumn.

"That created both an Achilles heel in Alliance pol-

icy and a dangerous ambivalence which the Tories were swift to exploit in the early days of the campaign", he said.

"It may have been monstrously unfair to caricature the Liberal Party as a bunch of raving unilateralists, but the myth had been firmly planted in the public consciousness, especially amongst those Tory waverers we needed to win over."

"The ambivalence over key policy areas will not be removed simply by jamming Liberals and Social Democrats into one unified organization."

In the same issue, Mr John Grant, SDP candidate for Carlisle, and a former Labour MP, said: "There was an extraordinary political insensitivity about the post-election pressure by the Liberals to stampede the SDP towards instant merger."

"Such foolhardy opportunism was bound to be counterproductive. So it has proved. Much of the goodwill built up on the ground between our two parties during the election campaign has been carelessly tossed away."

However Mr William Rodgers, the former Labour minister and SDP candidate for Milton Keynes, repeated his

Continued on page 24, col 1

## Lawson tries to calm City

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, attempted yesterday to provide reassurances on the economy.

He was backed up by the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, who said the Government would not take risks with inflation by reducing interest rates too quickly.

City worries that the economy is growing too fast and

that inflation is heading up, emerged with the publication of a clutch of official figures on Thursday and yesterday.

The Paris-based Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development said Britain was heading for slower growth, higher inflation and a sizeable balance-of-payments deficit.

Mr Lawson said that the OECD forecasts were "somewhat unreliable" and that

while there had been a slight increase in the rate of growth of earnings in Britain, productivity was also rising.

The FT 30-share index fell by 24.8 points to 1,758.3. The pound fell by more than a cent against the dollar to \$1.6160.

The City is disappointed that there was no big inflow of foreign money into London following Mrs Thatcher's election victory.

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## 14 killed in Eta bomb attack on Spanish store

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

A car bomb explosion yesterday in the underground garage of a crowded Barcelona department store, claimed by the Basque separatist group Eta, killed 14 people and injured more than 30. A dozen people were killed immediately and two of the injured died later in hospital.

The bomb attack, the biggest in Spain since 14 Civil Guards were killed and scores more wounded in Madrid last July, came as shoppers were stocking up with food for the Corpus Christi weekend holiday. The store belongs to one of Spain's biggest departmental chains, El Corte Ingles.

The explosion rocked the Hipercor store, situated in a main thoroughfare, at a peak shopping hour and police found the bodies of the victims after entering the smoke-filled garage underneath. Among the victims were two boys, six women and four men.

About five minutes before the explosion a caller, claiming to talk for Eta, had telephoned a local Catalan-language daily newspaper, warning that a bomb was going to go off.

Police were working on the theory that the explosion was another of the many car bomb attacks in the city that Eta has carried out since it launched a campaign in Barcelona last autumn, just before it was chosen to be the site of the 1992 Olympic Games. But yesterday's attack was the most serious for the number of victims involved.

Before the police found the bodies underground about a dozen people were taken to two city hospitals suffering from serious burns.

"This is a criminal attack which only merits revulsion and indignation," Señor Augustin Bassols, the Interior Councillor of the Catalan Autonomous Government, said last night.

Señor José Barrionuevo, Spain's Interior Minister,

speaking after a Cabinet meeting, admitted yesterday that an Eta group is now active in Barcelona. "Two-thirds of Eta's terrorist acts are now committed outside the Basque country," he told reporters.

But he denied that the Basque terrorists had now established a commando and accompanying infrastructure in the Barcelona area.

The attack came exactly one week after an explosion and subsequent spectacular fire which seriously damaged one of Spain's biggest petrol chemical complexes at Tarragona, down the coast from Barcelona, which was quickly claimed by Eta.

Señor Barrionuevo promised that extra precautions will be taken in future to protect Spain's industrial installations.

The attack was the seventh in the Barcelona area since last autumn, all claimed by Eta, but with possible assistance from violent segments of Terra Lliure (Free Country), the small Catalan independence movement.

After initially choosing more "habitual" terrorist targets in Barcelona, like police barracks and Civil Guard vehicles, the objective has increasingly been to disrupt key aspects of the city's life. These included the attack last March on Barcelona's port, which killed one official.

Señor Rafael Vera, Spain's Secretary of State for Security Matters, was in Barcelona earlier this week to examine with the local police the upsurge of Eta terrorism.

For pretty obvious reasons, he sought to deny that Eta had shifted to Barcelona because of its Olympic future and the consequent publicity opportunity for terrorists. He maintained it was rather because of the opportunities a big industrial and commercial centre offered terrorists as "cover" for their activities, in the light of the increasing pressure on them in the Basque country.

## Captain of USS Stark may face court-martial

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Commander Glenn Brindel, the Captain of the US frigate hit by an Iraqi missile, has been recommended for court-martial and will be relieved of his command before the USS Stark leaves the Gulf, Pentagon sources have said.

An inquiry headed by Rear Admiral Grant Sharp has recommended that Commander Brindel be court-martialled, probably on grounds of negligence, for failing to defend his ship to observe standard procedures.

Commander Brindel was

due to be relieved of command of the Stark in any case. But sources now say he will never resume command of the ship once it has been repaired.

Meanwhile, a Florida newspaper yesterday quoted an investigation at Mayport, the Stark's home port, which found that firefighters were hampered by respirators that provided oxygen for far less than the 60 minutes that they were meant to. Several of the 37 sailors who died were found wearing masks with the oxygen exhausted.

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## NEWS SUMMARY

## Embassy aide is accused of theft

The Foreign Office is expected to take a tough line against a junior member of the Pakistan Embassy allegedly caught trying to pick pockets in central London on election night. Mahomet Iqbal, aged 42, of the embassy's administrative and technical staff, was arrested shortly before midnight on June 11 in Piccadilly Circus in connection with an alleged theft.

After establishing his diplomatic status, Mr Iqbal was released from Vine Street police station. Last night the Foreign Office was awaiting police reports before considering what further action to take. The Pakistan Embassy refused to comment.

People who are covered by diplomatic immunity accused of minor criminal offences are normally issued with a formal warning, but after the controversy over Iranian diplomats, Foreign Office ministers are likely to ask for diplomatic immunity to be withdrawn to allow prosecution in such cases.

## Meals van clamped

A van collecting meals to feed the homeless has been clamped in central London. It was the second time that Mr Don Grant's "feeding the homeless worldwide" van had been clamped while stopping to collect meals from outside Hare Krishna's Food for Life restaurant in Soho Street.

Many of those waiting for the free meals had gone home by the time the van was freed three-quarters of an hour later, he said. He had explained to police that he had to park for 10 minutes as close to the restaurant as possible "but they never showed any compassion".

Commander Neil Dickens, head of Scotland Yard's crime and traffic operations, said: "An officer made a judgement that I wouldn't necessarily have made, however we are in the process of giving our officers more training."

## Red faces unveiled

When Princess Margaret arrived to unveil a plaque at a school for the deaf yesterday, embarrassed staff found someone had forgotten to cover it up before she arrived.

When the Princess walked up to the plaque at the Mary Hare school for the deaf, Snelsmore, near Newbury, Berkshire, there was nothing for her to do, as it was already unveiled.

It was the only hitch to the visit by the Princess to the school, of which she is patron. It is the only school of its kind in the country.

## London's grow-slow

Road traffic in London is growing only about one-third as fast as that for the whole of Britain, according to a report published by the Department of Transport.

It shows that in 1986 traffic in London was increasing at a rate of 1 per cent a year compared with 3 per cent nationwide. Lorry traffic in the capital is falling at the rate of about 5 per cent a year compared with 2.5 per cent in other urban areas. London Traffic Monitoring Report (Department of Transport Sales Unit, Building 1, Victoria Road, South Ruislip, Middlesex, E12).

## Diners 'ran away'

Violence erupted in a Chinese restaurant when diners tried to run off without paying, it was claimed yesterday.

Mr Cheung Li, one of four waiters who are accused of causing an affray, told Southwark Crown Court he was thrown to the ground and punched when he tried to stop the group leaving. He said: "One of the men threw himself on me... He kept hitting me."

Minutes before Mr Cheung had told the group to "keep quiet or pay the bill and go", he said.

Earlier the court was told that a party of five diners from Essex were "clubbed like seals" by a group of 20 Chinese brandishing knives, chairs and pieces of wood.

The trial continues on Monday.

## Branson soars

Richard Branson, chief of Virgin airline, left Heathrow yesterday hoping for an early start to his transatlantic hot-air balloon journey. "It looks like we are going to take off early Sunday morning."

Meanwhile, Don Cameron and Jim Howard, Branson's rivals in the attempt to become the first to cross the Atlantic by hot-air balloon, are ready to begin their epic 3,000-mile flight, but poor weather has prevented them setting off from Newfoundland, Canada.

## Bus accidents rise

Accidents involving buses have increased markedly in some areas of Yorkshire since de-regulation last October. The West Yorkshire highways engineering and technical services joint committee reported that in the first three months of this year accidents involving buses had increased by about 71 per cent in Wakefield and 25 per cent in Leeds, but the average for West Yorkshire as a whole was about 10 per cent.

## HEARING AID PRICES REVIEW

To help the Public achieve a better understanding of the costs involved in purchasing a hearing aid, a review of the majority of aids dispensed privately in Great Britain is now available.

This covers the categories of hearing aid by type, including the very finest in-the-ear models, and gives prices also for accessories and batteries. It is compiled by Britain's largest manufacturing and dispensing hearing aid Company.

Price lists of the major manufacturers and suppliers have all been used in compiling "Hearing Aid Price Review, 1987" which will be sent free on application to interested readers.

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TTT/SHAN

New laws will revive the private rented sector  
Radical housing reforms unveiled

By Christopher Warran  
Property Correspondent

A national crusade on housing, including radical reform of rent controls to bring new life to the declining private rented sector, was promised yesterday.

Mr William Waldegrave, Minister of State responsible for housing and planning, addressing the annual conference of the Institute of Housing at Brighton, said changes were essential to make renting sufficiently attractive to the independent landlord.

But he emphasized that tenants would not be left defenceless.

The statement on rent controls was part of a wide-ranging speech detailing the Government's housing programme, which he described as a national crusade.

Other proposals include continuing support for an increase in home ownership, measures to give council tenants a choice of landlords other than local authorities and the creation of housing action trusts to tackle what he said would be "nothing less than the renovation of communities in some of our worst deprived areas."

It was the first public appearance for Mr Waldegrave since the surprising announcement two days ago that he was to be the new housing minister.

The ministerial reshuffle on Monday indicated that the job had gone to Mr Michael Howard, QC. Mr Howard will now have the responsibility for piloting through Parliament the Bill to implement the community charge to replace domestic rates.

In his speech yesterday Mr Waldegrave followed the path outlined by his predecessor, Mr John Patten, who in recent months pressed for a right to rent complementing the right to buy for council tenants and for deregulation of rent controls.

Mr Waldegrave said the private rented sector had declined from 1961, when it provided one third of the housing stock, to 10 per cent now and still declining. It was vital to revive the sector to give people more choice, to allow mobility and to meet housing needs in areas where they did not match the availability of homes. He expressed the hope that the new measures would lead to an extra 250,000 lettings in the next 10 years.

The proposals will be based on the present assured tenancies, when landlord and tenant agree the rent and period of let, with the right for the tenant to a new tenancy at the end of the period. Rents would be free to find the market level.

An alternative will be short-term tenancies, with a fixed term not less than one year. In addition restrictions will be relaxed in order to encourage owners to let unused space in their homes and measures will be included to protect the tenant from harassment.

Mr Waldegrave said that while rent restrictions had helped some tenants in the short term, they had done great damage to people who wanted to rent homes in the longer term.

The matching of accommodation to demand was a theme addressed by Sir David Nickson, president of the Confederation of British Industry, who said at a CBI luncheon at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, that housing problems were leading to skill shortages, particularly in the South of England.

Sir David said: "One reason advanced is that there is no accommodation available for rent and insufficient public sector housing, because of the restricted nature of county structure plans and private sector housing is out of reach for many people."

This was making it very difficult to move employees from the North and Midlands to the South.

## Bringing new life to derelict Sheffield

By Peter Davenport

An initiative to revive a derelict part of inner Sheffield, involving the Government, the Labour-controlled council, trade unions and businessmen, took a big step forward yesterday.

Three consultancy firms bidding for a £60,000 contract to prepare a detailed analysis of the costing and potential of the area were interviewed and a decision on the winner will be announced on Monday.

The initiative, regarded as crucial to the future economic health of the city, involves the transformation of the Lower Don Valley, where 2,500 acres of land have been left largely derelict after the collapse over eight years of the steel and heavy engineering industries in Sheffield with the loss of 47,000 jobs.

Proposals for the renewal of the area have been put together by an economic regeneration committee with representatives from central government departments, local trade unions, the city council, the chamber of commerce and educational institutions.

Mr David Blunkett, the city council leader and newly elected Labour MP for Sheffield Brightside, said yesterday: "The success of the scheme is crucial to the future health and morale of the city".

The Lower Don Valley stretches several miles from the city centre east to the M1.

Present plans include large-scale landscaping and the provision of modern industrial sites to replace those fallen derelict.

The council is promoting the programme as "the biggest development opportunity in the North of England".

A £160 million leisure and shopping centre, said to be the largest indoor complex in Europe, is being constructed by a private developer near the motorway junction at the end of the valley. At the city centre end, enlarged plans have been announced to revive the canal basin area with shops, offices, restaurants and flats in a development costing £24 million, which will create more than 3,000 new jobs.

The city is also bidding to stage the 1991 World Student Games. A successful outcome would attract large-scale development, especially in the Lower Don Valley, where many of the sports facilities for the 7,000 athletes would be sited.

Golf courses, decent housing and other attractions are needed to lure executives to the blighted areas of North-east England, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday.

As part of the Government's drive to revitalize the inner cities, the entrepreneurs who could provide the jobs had to be made welcome.

Interviewed on BBC radio he said: "If you want jobs you must provide facilities, the type of environment, the sort of education and housing that executives of international standard want and can get in other parts of the world."

Mrs Susan Burgess, aged 41, an estate manager with Islington Council, north London, was sent to prison for four months at Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court after accepting rewards or inducements totalling £400. Mr Ronald Moss, the magistrate, directed that she should serve only two months.

Ms Sally Gilbert, the council's personnel committee chairman, used her casting



Police Constable Ron Dean, left, a firearms officer, leads PC Bill Matthews to safety after his escape

## Traffic PC's escape defies gunman

Continued from page 1

pistol and fired a warning shot.

Eyre, who was dressed in a boilersuit and balaclava helmet, was also carrying a shotgun and ordered the police officer into his Granada patrol car.

The gunman is said to have come from Gloucester and to have been released from prison only recently.

He demanded to be driven to Gloucester to see his former girlfriend and, on the journey, used the patrol car's telephone to warn senior officers at the city's police station to stay clear or he would shoot PC Matthews.

Police marksmen were called in and Eyre's former girlfriend, his parents and other acquaintances in



Paul Eyre: Died in police station

Gloucester were taken for their own safety from their homes to the police station. For an hour, PC Matthews drove Eyre from one address

to another until at 5am the gunman demanded to be taken to the police station where he forced the officer past colleagues and into a small office.

The station was immediately surrounded by armed officers and the centre of Gloucester was sealed off as Supt David Price, of Gloucester police, negotiated with Eyre over the telephone.

During the siege Eyre fired a shot into a notice board as a warning to armed officers outside to stay clear but, at 10.25, PC Matthews seized his chance while Eyre was talking on the telephone. He threw open a door and ran down a corridor to safety.

Eyre later pushed his shotgun out of the locked office towards waiting policemen but at 12.30 three more shots

were heard and, when police rushed in, Eyre was dead on the floor.

Mr Hubert Reynolds, assistant Chief Constable of Gloucestershire, said: "PC Matthews was very cool, calm and collected throughout. I was very impressed. It was a brilliant piece of police work."

Afterwards PC Matthews was seen by a psychiatrist to make sure that he had not suffered any mental reaction.

Later he was reunited with his wife, Jane, and his three children, aged five, seven and 10.

PC Matthews has been in the Gloucestershire force for 11 years. He was based at Bamfurlong, the Gloucestershire police traffic headquarters.

## New Director of Public Prosecutions

## Neilson case QC takes over

By Peter Mulligan

Mr Allan David Green, QC, is to be the new Director of Public Prosecutions, replacing Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, who retires at the end of September after 10 years.

Mr Green, a well-known figure at the Central Criminal Court, prosecuted at several highly-publicized trials, including that of Dennis Neilson, the multiple murderer, and the Schulzes, who were convicted of spying for East Germany.

The appointment, to the head of the Crown Prosecution Service, which decides whether to prosecute in criminal cases in England and Wales, was made together with a number of management changes designed to improve efficiency.

These include the appointment of four new directors which it is hoped will allow the service to maintain closer contact at regional level.

Mr Green, aged 52, said in a statement yesterday: "This is a very challenging and stimulating appointment which I look forward to very much. In

many ways, it is different from what I have been doing."

Educated at Charterhouse and Cambridge, Mr Green became a QC in April. He was previously first senior prosecuting counsel at the Central Criminal Court, having been called to the Bar in 1959.

He is also a Crown Court Recorder and a member of the newly-constituted Bar Council, serving on its Professional Standards Committee and Professional Conduct Committee since January 1.

Mr Green, who has two children and spent his national service in the Royal Navy, will be the tenth occupant of the DPP's chair.

He takes over from Sir Thomas, who deferred his retirement in order to steer in the independent Crown Prosecution Service, which took prosecutions out of the hands of the police.

With the framework of the service now established, the new DPP will have direct involvement in cases "of major significance", a spokesman said yesterday.

It was also announced that Mr David Gandy has been promoted to the new post of deputy director and chief executive. His main task will be to handle day-to-day administration.

Mr Allan Green, a highly regarded prosecutor in sensational cases.

## Thatcher's search for a new PPS

The Prime Minister will this weekend choose a new Parliamentary Private Secretary, her link with backbench Conservative MPs, after the announcement yesterday that Mr Michael Alison is to resign to become the Second Church Estates Commissioner (Our Political Editor writes). Mr Alison has been the Prime Minister's PPS since 1983.

There was talk during the last parliament that Mr Michael Portillo, winner of the Enfield Southgate by-election, was to join Mr Alison as a second PPS to the Prime Minister. But the news was leaked too soon and Mr Portillo instead joined the Conservative Whips office.

It is understood that the Prime Minister is now unlikely to appoint two Parliamentary Private Secretaries.

## Sunday Times

It is estimated that more than 100,000 people in Britain have been identified as victims of the Aids virus. The rest, meanwhile, are victims of ignorance.

In an attempt to confront this problem, *The Sunday Times* tomorrow devotes a whole issue of the magazine to a detailed study of this deadly disease and asks a series of challenging questions:

Are scientists on the threshold of discovering a cure? How has the epidemic changed our views of morality? What real hope, and help, can we provide for sufferers?

*The Sunday Times* also publishes the full, exclusive story of a remarkable counter-espionage coup by MI6, telling how Britain's secret service exposed spies in the Russian Trade Delegation in Highgate.

The man who infiltrated the Soviet headquarters - a double-glazing expert - reveals how he identified KGB men who were later expelled.

There is also a new look to the Review section, with new screen and print pages, new food and drink columns and an expanded listings page.

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# World 'cannot cope with the ascent of women in business'

By John Spicer

The speed at which women are conquering the rapidly changing world of business is greater than the world can, or is willing to absorb, according to an expert on commercial organization and management. Despite this, there is every likelihood that women will step up the pressure to enter commerce - adding to the universal problem of unemployment.

Dr Ernesto Longo, an expert on business organization, speaking to a conference of European Personnel Management in London yesterday, was highlighting current trends in employment, technology and worker-involvement. When it came to the most important things in life, both high-flying women and men still chose "love" - at least, in Italy, said Dr Longo.

Dr Longo said that for centuries the world of work had been a man's world with a minority of women employed almost entirely in auxiliary and subordinate positions. "Today, and quite likely in the future too," he said, "this man's world is more and more conquered by women."

Dr Longo said that in the 10 years up to 1985 the female workforce rose in the United States and all European countries. In France and West Germany from 37 per cent to 39 per cent; in the UK, from 37 per cent to 40 per cent; in Sweden from 43 per cent to 47 per cent; in Italy from 30 per cent to 35 per cent; and in the USA from 39 per cent to 43 per cent. The number of women

actually being employed in the same period rose equally dramatically.

The level of education among working women rose everywhere, too, he said. In Italy, for example, between 1980 and 1985, the percentage of university graduates among working women rose from 5 per cent to 7 per cent and diploma-holders from 19 per cent to 24 per cent.

Dr Longo said females entering the world of work were both a manifestation of a society that was evolving and changing, and a reservoir of creative resources that could not be ignored.

Turning to values in the workplace, Dr Longo said a survey carried out by his colleagues among 400 young people who were either newly-qualified graduates or had been working for a few years, showed little ever changed. In answer to the question: what in your view is the most important thing in a person's life? 57.4 per cent chose "love", followed closely by "family", "friendship" or "an ideal", 35.2 per cent chose "work", "success", "money" and "power".

He said considering the Italian reputation for love and its role in history, the answers may not be surprising, but was this just an Italian perspective? Dr Longo doubted it.

Dr Longo's views were upheld last night by Mrs Jean Parker, chairwoman of the CBI's Small Firms Council, and chairwoman of her own

company. She said: "It's certainly true that the whole industrial scene has changed and the call is now for more brain than brawn. Women want to go out to fulfil themselves and the changes in social attitudes have also enabled them to do this. Women are particularly more involved in setting up their own businesses. An earlier lack of confidence has now gone and running a business can be dovetailed with domestic duties."

Mrs Jennifer Rosenberg, 1986 Businesswoman of the Year, who runs her own fashion company, said that in the past five years women had really made their presence felt at all levels and in all sorts of business. She said her own case was typical of someone in a big corporation who realized that she was not going to get on. "I simply left and started my own company, which has been very successful," she said.

Miss Elizabeth Gluck, current holder of the Women Mean Business Award, who started her own direct marketing company in 1981 and now has offices in London, Paris and Barcelona, said that half of the 400 employees in her London office are women. She said: "I do not employ women just because they are women. I find that women have an intuitive sense in business that men lack. The total cultural and social change of the last few years has opened doors for women and they will make more and more impact."

## BR puts more into Channel Tunnel

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

British Rail is to increase its planned investment in facilities associated with the Channel Tunnel. It was revealed yesterday.

At a conference held in London, organized by the pressure group Transport 2000, Mr David Kirby, British Rail's joint managing director, said that traffic estimates had been revised upwards. This would mean that BR would have to invest more than the £400 million which had been planned up to now.

It is believed that BR is now actively reviewing its plans, and that decisions may be reached within the next few months. On current planning the bulk of the money would be spent on new international terminals at Waterloo station in London and at Ashford in Kent, and on rolling stock.

High speed trains, which are to be built to operate through the tunnel, will be capable of speeds of 175mph on continental railway lines, but will be limited to about 100mph on British tracks. Mr Kirby made it clear that because of cost there was no question at present of a new high speed line being built through Kent.

He forecast the tunnel would produce very large increases in the amount of freight and number of passengers which British Rail carried to the continent.

Mr David Mitchell, Minister of State for the Department of Transport, said that by stimulating a transfer of freight from road to rail, the tunnel would produce a very considerable environmental benefit because it would reduce the number of heavy lorries on the roads by about 1,500 a day.

Mr Alastair Morton, British co-chairman of Eurotunnel, the Anglo-French company which is promoting the tunnel project, forecast that the tunnel would be working to full capacity by the early years of the next century.

The terms of Eurotunnel's concessions requires it to put forward proposals for a drive-through link by the year 2000. However, Mr Morton indicated that in his opinion the nature of a further link across the Channel should be determined by whether road or rail traffic gained the stronger position when the Channel Tunnel is opened in 1993.

He said the company's aim to raise £750 million of equity in the autumn should not strain the financial markets. Only about £250 million to £350 million of this would be raised in Britain and this was only a fraction of the size of recent successful privatization projects.

## Police assault trial

### PC let others take blame

A police van driver was prepared to let colleagues in another vehicle take the blame for a street attack on a group of schoolboys, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Police Constable Kevin Luxford, aged 27, has admitted lying after the incident on August 6, 1983, when four constables in his carrier, codenamed November 33, are alleged to have set upon the innocent youths in George's Road, Holloway, north London.

PC Luxford says he failed to own up about the attack for two-and-a-half-years, even though he knew suspicion had

wrongly fallen on another van, November 30.

Mr Hugh Lett, for the defence, asked the constable yesterday: "You didn't mind if they went to the wall so long as you survived - correct?" PC Luxford replied: "Yes".

He also said PC Luxford was continuing to lie, this time at the expense of two of those on trial, PC Edward Mian and PC Nicholas Wise, both aged 27. But PC Luxford refused the suggestion that the two officers had not joined his vehicle until after the alleged attack.

Mr Lett accused him of being intent on telling lies to

senior officers. "You had no moral scruples. It may be shocking but it is true, isn't it?" PC Luxford agreed.

PC Luxford, who came forward in February last year and is a prosecution witness, has been given immunity from prosecution.

The other two constables accused are PC Michael Gavin and PC Michael Parr, both aged 28. All four deny assaulting five youths. With Police Sergeant Colin Edwards, aged 34, they deny conspiring to pervert the course of justice.

Sergeant Edwards denies failing to protect the boys.

The trial was adjourned

uncover long-term trends do not give the whole picture.

According to Dr Graham Farmer, senior research associate at the unit, monthly averages can be particularly misleading. The weather can be dreary for most of a month, yet come out above average after a few days of blistering heat.

The temperature figures are taken from thermometers kept inside special "Stevenson screens", slatted boxes that protect the instruments from the chilling effect of wind. As a result, the Meteorological Office can record temperatures that seem much higher than those felt in the street.

The Meteorological Office kept records of a far greater

the count is made in London was flooded by rain, the Asthma Research Council reported.

Despite the wettest start to a British summer in 25 years, in which London has already had two and a half inches of rain this month, 50 per cent more than normal, meteorologists say there is no evidence the weather of yesterday was better than today.

The Climatic Research Unit at East Anglia University says the only significant change in rainfall between the past decade and the preceding 45 years has been in a larger number of extremely dry summers.

However, experts recognize that the figures they use to

By Mark Ellis and Robert Matthews  
The weather should be dry and sunny this weekend before conditions are predicted to get worse again.

Rainfall so far this month totals 56 millimetres, compared with a June average of 55; although June 1982 had a record 129 millimetres. Temperatures are also below average and weathermen forecast more cold weather next week.

The sun will be short-lived as the Meteorological Office has within sight yet another depression sweeping across the Atlantic towards Britain and bringing more rain.

There was no pollen count yesterday as the rain in which



The Duchess of York at Ascot yesterday wearing a navy blue fifties-style couture hat in rough straw, trimmed with white carnations, by Graham Smith, of Kangol. Her navy and white silk dress, with off-the-shoulder collar, is by Catherine Walker, of Chelsea Designs.

## Motorcycle warfare

### Police action prevented a bloodbath

By Craig Seton

Eight members of a motorcycle gang were found guilty at Leicester Crown Court yesterday of conspiracy to cause grievous bodily harm.

Seven of them were also found guilty of carrying offensive weapons, including knives and a machete, in the last in a series of six trials in which about 50 men have appeared in courts across the country.

Almost 150 officers from three Midlands police forces combined in Operation Biker to end six days of bloody warfare between the rival Pagans and Ratons gangs.

Police from Warwickshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire joined forces after gang fights and reprisal raids over "territorial rights"

left one man shot dead, another scalped with a sword and more stabbed or beaten.

Police believe their operation to round up the gangs prevented a bloodbath.

The men found guilty yesterday will be sentenced next Friday by Judge Francis Allen, along with eight men who pleaded guilty to conspiracy. Another 12 men convicted at Northampton will be taken to Leicester for sentence.

During the week-long Leicester trial the jury was told that members of motorcycle gangs from East Anglia and Humberside were invited by a Leicester-based group to help carry out a petrol bomb attack on the headquarters of a rival gang in Leighton Spa.

But the Leicester-accused did not take part because they lost their way. Their vehicles were stopped and weapons were discovered. One man from London was acquitted of the conspiracy charge.

During the operation, police seized an armoury of weapons, including shotguns, crossbows, meat cleavers, knives, chains and iron bars.

They also discovered that most of the members had decent jobs. Some were married with children.

The bloodshed began on May 13 last year with three separate attacks by gang members who found rivals living in their territory, two in North Warwickshire and one in Leicestershire.

## Rise in car insurance will hit the young

By Daniel Ward  
Motor Industry Correspondent

Young drivers of fast cars in Britain's major cities will bear the brunt of another steep rise in car insurance this year, according to the Automobile Association.

Owners of powerful cars, young drivers and motorists living in cities could see their insurance premiums rise by up to 40 per cent although the average increase for millions of motorists could be half that.

The AA, Britain's largest motor insurance broker, said yesterday there had been a dramatic increase in car theft in provincial cities.

National figures show that last year car thefts increased from 367,426 in 1985 to 411,060, though the biggest increase in auto crime was for theft from cars which jumped from 478,968 in 1985 to 577,414 last year. More insurance companies are expected to charge higher premiums for city drivers who cannot park their cars in a garage overnight.

The biggest concern for insurance companies is the sharp increase in the number of motorists' claims. General Accident has seen the frequency of claims increase from one in six motorists claiming each year to one in four.

## Private screenings 'miss signs of cancers'

By Robert Matthews

Poorly qualified and over-worked staff at private health clinics are putting women's lives at risk by failing to detect cervical and breast cancers in routine tests, according to London Weekend Television's *The London Programme*.

Researchers for the programme, which was broadcast last night, arranged for 800 smears to be sent to a leading private laboratory, used by many National Health Service laboratories to help clear backlogs.

Twenty-two of the smears had obvious signs of cancer which had been detected by routine screening within the NHS. However the private laboratory gave the wrong diagnosis in nearly half the cases, the programme said.

It said that five were missed altogether by the private laboratory, three of which could have been fatal. A further five cases of serious cancers were passed off as mild abnormalities.

Dr Peter Trott, of the Royal College of Pathologists, said yesterday: "The *London Programme*'s evidence is extremely worrying. For women to be falsely reassured that they are quite well when in fact the test has been done incorrectly and is in fact positive can lead to delays in diagnosis so that the cancer may develop and will perhaps recur when it is at an incurable stage."

In a separate investigation, patients tested for breast cancer and given the all-clear by a London private health clinic later had to have operations to remove tumours.

According to the programme, a senior technician at one of the biggest private laboratories said that senior staff were often not properly qualified.

Undermining of cancer screening laboratories is leading to "unacceptable delays in notification", Dr Elizabeth Hudson, chairwoman of the BSCC, said yesterday.

"Women in some parts of the country are already having to wait up to 22 weeks for the result of smears", she said.

A recent BSCC report found that staffing levels in screening laboratories were generally far lower than recommended. The society is concerned that there is as yet no mandatory test of proficiency for cervical screening.

## Awareness of Aids in decline

By a Staff Reporter

The level of knowledge about Aids and how it can be avoided has dropped since the end of the Government-backed publicity drive earlier this year, according to a national survey of 16 to 45 year olds commissioned by the health care company Warner-Lambert.

The survey found that only 16 per cent of the age-group claimed to "know a lot" about Aids, compared with a figure of 20 per cent in a survey conducted in March by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Although 95 per cent of those questioned believed that condoms could greatly reduce the spread of Aids, the level of condom use has remained virtually static since the publicity campaign, running at about a quarter of all those in the age-group.

Dr Tom McManus, consultant in genito-urinary medicine at St Giles Hospital London, said yesterday that although there had been a considerable drop in the numbers of homosexuals coming for treatment for all sexually transmitted diseases (STD), including Aids, there had been practically no drop in the numbers of heterosexuals.

The British Standards Institution said yesterday that an amendment to the existing British Standard on the testing of condoms, to cover the demand for higher strengths, was now being finalized.

Aids swath, page 9

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## Rape of girl aged 5 'probably planned weeks in advance'

By Michael Horsnell

The man who raped a girl aged five abducted from a playground in Portsmouth had probably stalked and picked out his victim weeks ago, a child abuse campaigner said yesterday.

Mrs Dianne Core, of the organization ChildWatch, said sexual predators were taking advantage of the drop in supervision by teachers at school break times.

ChildWatch is now urging parents to form volunteer groups at infant and junior schools.

Mrs Core said: "Teachers no longer do schoolyard duty during break time. This has meant very young children going unsupervised, especially when local authorities cannot afford to pay for supervisors."

"Perverts are cashing in on this lack of supervision. These playground panthers purposely plan their attack like a military operation, sometimes even taking Polaroid photographs of their intended victims."

"Parents ought to know it is not a spur of the moment situation. The little girl in Portsmouth was most probably picked out weeks before her attacker struck."

ChildWatch is bringing out a pop record called "Shout it Out" which will be launched by Rolf Harris, the entertainer, in London on Monday.

The song on the A side is sung by Jim Diamond. On the B side, Janice Long, a Radio 1 disc jockey, reads statistics and Nanette Newman, the

Police hunting the rapist of the girl aged five in Portsmouth yesterday criticized the public's "very poor" response to their appeal for help in tracking the attacker.

There was nationwide publicity of the two-hour ordeal endured by the girl after she was enticed away from the playground of the Charles Dickens First School on the Backland estate during Tuesday's lunch break.

But Hampshire police said that only a few calls had been received at the special incident room. They were hoping for more clues from parents waiting outside the school.

The victim of the "horrendous sexual attack", which was believed to have taken place at a house or flat near the school, was again being interviewed by a policewoman in the hope of getting a more accurate description of her attacker.

Sixty officers were involved in house-to-house inquiries on the estate yesterday.

actress, reads poems written by abused children.

A call for a national register of child abuse cases, including those known to local authority

social service departments, was made yesterday by Dr Alan Gilmour, director of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Dr Gilmour, speaking at an NSPCC conference in London, attacked the lack of national co-ordination and called for more government resources to deal with the problem. Reported cases of child abuse are more than doubling each year.

At present, although the NSPCC has a centralized register, the other main agencies combating child abuse, the local authority social services departments, do not.

The Department of Health and Social Services indicated yesterday that Dr Gilmour's suggestion might receive a sympathetic response.

At the end of last year the NSPCC estimated that nearly 10,000 children under the age of 15 were physically abused, 3,000 sexually abused and more than 1,000 emotionally abused every year.

Numbers of children on the NSPCC child abuse register in England and Wales rose 42 per cent in 1985.

One fifth of children sexually abused in their homes are under five, including a small number of babies under 12 months. Boys are increasingly the victims.

## Hounds trail free-wheeling master



Captain Brian Fauschaw, joint master and huntsman, and Mr Neil Colman, kennel huntsman, take to their bicycles to lead the Cottesmore Hunt pack on its 12-mile daily walk around Leicestershire yesterday.

## CND ends appeal on phone tap by MI5

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) yesterday withdrew an appeal against a ruling in the High Court over the use of a telephone tap by MI5 in keeping surveillance on Dr John Cox, the campaign's vice president.

But Mr Paul Johns, the CND chairman, insisted that two important points of law had already been established. "First, that citizens have the right to seek redress against improper surveillance and, second, that the Government cannot simply invoke interests of national security to prevent the courts reviewing alleged abuses of the security service."

CND withdrew the appeal after a preliminary hearing with Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, during which it was decided that it had little chance of succeeding.

## Three charged over paintings

Three men accused of trying to blackmail an insurance company for the return of four stolen nineteenth century oil paintings valued at £1 million were remanded in custody for a week yesterday at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court.

Reginald Pullen, aged 34, a building surveyor, of Headley Close, Bland Hill, Crawley, Sussex, William Hogan and his brother Thomas Hogan, who refused their particulars, are charged with dishonestly handling three paintings and making an unwarranted demand for £150,000.

## Plea for killer

A petition containing the names of more than 5,000 people calling for the reduction of a life sentence imposed in February on Anne Reynolds, aged 18, who battered her mother to death, was handed in to the criminal appeals office in London yesterday. Reynolds claimed she was suffering post-natal depression.

## Prison case

Margaret Brooks, chief officer at Cookham Wood prison in Rochester, Kent, had her case adjourned yesterday until July 17 when she appeared before Medway magistrates accused of falsely claiming an overtime payment. She was suspended from her duties and is on bail.

## Bingo charge

Arthur John Sagar, aged 44, a third member of a trio alleged to be involved in a £1-million bingo fraud appeared in court at Burnley, Lancashire, yesterday. Mr Sagar of St Matthew Street, Burnley, was remanded on bail and ordered to surrender his passport.

## Heir's divorce

Dai Llewellyn, aged 40, the Baronet's heir, and his wife, Vanessa, aged 29, a niece of the Duke of Norfolk, were divorced after seven years of marriage yesterday when they were granted a decree nisi in the London Divorce Court.

## Rapist jailed

David Reynolds, aged 22, unemployed, of Springbank Crescent, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, was sentenced to 13 years' jail at Leeds Crown Court yesterday after admitting the rape of an 80-year-old widow.

## Mother loses

Mrs Kathleen Worster, of Gilda Terrace, Braintree, Essex, who gave birth to a boy after being sterilized, lost her High Court claim for damages yesterday.

## Efficiency drive for the Post

By Roland Rudd

The Post Office is mounting the biggest efficiency drive in its history in order to improve the letter service. There are plans to employ more postmen and to increase the number of deliveries.

A management team has also been appointed to improve reliability and customer care.

Mr Bill Cockburn, managing director of Royal Mail Letters, said that the new management structure would provide stronger support for delivery services.

Its plans were welcomed by the Post Office Users' National Council, which has criticized the "inadequate performance and poor quality of service".

A spokesman said that, despite record growth, the Post Office had not reached its target of delivering 90 per cent of first-class mail on time. It is estimated that 46 million letters are posted every day.

But the Post Office is confident that the new management team will ensure that the target is reached next year with an extra £18 million being spent on three initiatives.

It will be taking on more staff to ensure that first deliveries in towns are completed by 9.30am, and to provide second deliveries to about 400,000 extra addresses.

Measures such as sample tests will be used to ensure that collections are made on time, that mail is accurately segregated and efficiently delivered.

Thirdly, a computer network codenamed DARRT will be developed to find the most efficient ways of delivering record numbers of letters.

The initiatives have been launched in the wake of its internal reorganization, the biggest change this century in the way the Post Office was run, last year.

## Cabbies' hot-line will help to track suspects

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A hot-line from Scotland Yard linking 1,300 radio taxis in London will put cab drivers on the alert from next Monday whenever a serious crime is committed and a suspect gets away.

A similar operation used since March by police in Cardiff has already led to arrests. Nine of the main Cardiff taxi companies, with about 450 vehicles, have combined to cooperate on a formal basis.

Drivers tell police of suspicious incidents, and if, for instance, a child were abducted they would be told what to look out for via their control rooms.

The new "cab watch" in London is part of a continuing drive by the Metropolitan Police to involve the public in preventing and fighting crime.

Already neighbourhood watch has been followed by other schemes using the same principles: business watch, pub watch and even poacher watch in the north of the metropolitan area.

Commander Wally Boreham, head of Scotland Yard's Community Relations Branch, said: "Taxi drivers are street-wise. We don't anticipate too many wild goose chases."

The "cab watch" scheme will be used only for serious crimes, covering murders, armed robberies, rape, sexual assaults, abduction, and the theft of valuable goods.

The results of the pilot scheme will be reviewed after 12 months. If successful, Scotland Yard will seek to extend it to all the 5,000 licensed radio cabs in London.

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CND ends appeal on phone tap by MIs

# Minister rules out open cheque to fund health pay awards

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The Government yesterday refused to give any commitment fully to fund any future pay awards for National Health Service staff covered by review bodies.

To cries of "shame" Mr Tony Newton, Minister for Health, told health authority members that the Government was neither bound by the recommendations of the review bodies covering doctors, dentists and nurses nor bound fully to fund their awards.

In his first ministerial speech since the general election, Mr Newton also indicated that government money spent on Aids was noticeably generous on the month preceding the election but would be less forthcoming in the future.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the National Association of Health Authorities in Bournemouth, Mr Newton said he could give no undertaking to fund pay awards as that amounted to signing a blank cheque.

"I do not see that any government setting up an independent review body is going to undertake to implement those recommendations and to meet the bill — that would mean handing over a completely open cheque."

Mr Newton's remarks came after a unanimous call by the conference for full govern-

ment funding of NHS pay awards.

Speaker after speaker complained that patient services were being affected by a funding policy totally outside the control of health authorities.

Services were being invisibly cut and developments delayed as money was diverted to meeting pay awards, health authority members said.

Proposing the motion, Mr David Hill, a member of Worcester Health Authority, said that his own authority had had to find £1.5 million in five consecutive years just to meet this under-funding.

In response the authority had worked hard for value for money initiatives, practise good housekeeping and extended competitive tendering outside ancillary services to achieve savings of more than £2.5 million.

However this year it had to find another £2 million out of a district budget of £40 million.

"We have already had to declare 86 posts redundant. Services are being invisibly harmed due to delays in shortening waiting lists and the administrative support is beginning to crack."

Mr Hill said the authority had now reached a point where no further savings had

been found. "A sad reality is that we are discussing savings for next year which are likely to affect patient services."

Pressed on the Government's plans for future funding on Aids, Mr Newton said that the education programme would now concentrate on specific target groups such as drug addicts and would be expanded at local level.

However he indicated that there would be no commensurate expansion in central funding.

Mr Steven Bubb, a member of West Lambeth Health Authority, south-east London, called on Mr Newton to extend government funding for the treatment of Aids patients beyond the present allocation to only three London regions.

However Mr Newton said that although he was aware of the pressures of Aids that would have to be considered against other bids at the next public expenditure round.

Earlier, Mrs Julia Cumberlege, Naha's vice-chairman, condemned the "shameful health record" in Britain, which she described as a catalogue of pain, misery and failure.

She said there was an urgent need for closer partnerships with local authorities, voluntary organizations and the private sector.



Mr Mel Oxlard, of Birmingham silversmiths Barker Ellis, pours a cup of tea to celebrate an order from Japan worth £50,000 for the firm's silver teapots (Photograph: Philip Dunn).

## Sentence cut for wronged husband

A husband went on a rampage with a shotgun and fired at his wife's lover through an upstairs window, Exeter Crown Court was told yesterday.

But Mr Justice Jupp told Arthur Mears, who feared his wife's lover was expecting, "You were a wronged husband and I am sure everyone will have sympathy with you for that. But for what hap-

pened between your wife and another man you would never be in the dock."

Mears, aged 23, a builder's labourer, of Coplestone, near Crediton, was jailed for 21 months. The judge suspended all but a quarter of the term, which means he will serve five months and a week.

Mears admitted causing grievous bodily harm to Mr

Barry Browning, aged 41.

The court was told that Mears took a loaded shotgun and went in search of the lover of his wife, Stella, aged 21.

He blasted his own car, fired two shots at Mr Browning's car, and finally shot at Mr Browning when he looked out of a window. The shot missed the victim, but he was almost blinded by flying glass.

## Drugs raid nets 120 hippies at festival

By Howard Foster

More than one hundred people were arrested at the Glastonbury pop festival for alleged drug offences and 250 travellers were evicted from a wood near Stonehenge yesterday as police moved to contain hippie behaviour.

Avon and Somerset police, who made 120 arrests, said that cannabis, cocaine and amphetamines were found on people arriving at Pilton, near Glastonbury, for this weekend's CND festival.

Meanwhile, the hippies moved on from their woodland site near Stonehenge and last night congregated at the Devils Ditch on the border of Wiltshire and Hampshire.

Police continued to monitor their progress and were expecting numbers to swell once those on foot had reached the site, which is only a quarter of a mile from the field where more than 300 hippies were arrested amid violent scenes before the summer solstice festival in 1985.

A Wiltshire police spokesman said that efforts were being made to establish the ownership of the land.

The hippies hope to be allowed to walk to the Stones to celebrate the summer solstice at dawn tomorrow. Most of the land around Stonehenge still has injunctions upon it preventing trespass after previous hippie pilgrimages. Although police say that they have yet to finalize their plans, it is understood that roads around the monument will be blocked.

## Union's order to strike 'was illegal'

By Ronald Faux, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Journalists on *The Times* would have broken the law and put their jobs in jeopardy if they had obeyed an order by the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) executive to strike during the dispute at Wapping, east London.

That was claimed yesterday by Mr Clifford Longley, father of *The Times* NUJ chapel (office branch), at the second day of an appeal by 42 *Times* journalists fined £1,000 each for disobeying a union instruction not to cross picket lines.

Mr Longley said after the hearing, before an NUJ appeals tribunal, that the union's national executive had ignored the wishes of its members to ballot and ignored the majority decision of the chapel to work at Wapping.

The NUJ chapel, he said, was the recognized bargaining unit for *Times* journalists. It was against all the principles of trade unionism, and the long established practice in the NUJ, to dismiss the chapel's considered views.

"Any management treating a chapel in such an insulting and dismissive way would rightly be condemned," Mr Longley said.

The appeal hearing was adjourned until Tuesday. Nearly a hundred journalists employed by *News International* and working at Wapping for *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Sun* and *News of the World*, have appealed.

## New poor created by credit boom

By Tony Hodges

The credit boom is helping to breed the nouveaux pauvres, according to the Money Advice Association, which provides free help to debtors throughout the country.

At the association's annual meeting in London yesterday, members were told there are now four million local authority tenants in arrears and 300,000 owner-occupiers three months or more behind with their mortgage.

In addition there are two million users of gas in difficulties with their bills and 140,000 householders disconnected from their fuel supply for non-payment.

There are at least 750,000 credit accounts in arrears and two million county court debt claims every year.

Mrs Ann Andrews, the association's chairman, said there is no sign in the foreseeable future of the situation improving. Instead, she said, the number of people in debt is likely to rise, as those already in financial trouble are joined by school leavers going into low-paid work.

Mrs Andrews said she was afraid that the problems of people in debt are likely to be compounded this year when legal rights to payments are

replaced, through the Social Services Act of 1986, by a discretionary Social Fund relying on budgetary advice and loans.

The association is also worried that Government cut-backs may see a significant reduction in "green form" legal aid for those seeking advice on housing and welfare benefit problems, usually the very poorest in society.

This type of legal aid is not cost limited and the association believes the Government would like to see a cash limit introduced.

One of the projects planned by the association is the launching later this year of a Money Advice Services Trust. Through this, banks, building societies, loan companies, financial institutions and other donors will be able to contribute to a central fund that will pay for money advice services to people in debt.

It also intends to establish a national credit register, that will remain confidential but still provide comprehensive and up-to-date information to protect the interests of both cash lenders and borrowers. *The Annual Report of the Money Advice Association* is available from 20 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DH.

## Tramp was burnt alive 'for fun'

Two men who set fire to a tramp "for a laugh" were convicted of murder at the Central Criminal Court in London yesterday.

Mr John Stratton who was destitute, died in agony, "caught like an animal in a trap," said Judge Robert Lymbury QC.

Giovanni Ferraro, aged 24, a waiter of Deleford Street, and James Sunderland, aged 18, a student of Lillie Road, both from Fulham, south-west London, were found guilty of murdering Mr Stratton, aged 39, in Normand Park, Fulham, last August.

Ferraro was jailed for life and an order was made that Sunderland be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Mr David Cocks QC, prosecuting, said Mr Stratton, an epileptic was befriended by Ferraro and Sunderland who bought him a meal of pie and chips. They helped to build a makeshift home in the park and Mr Stratton settled down to sleep. But at 2am he awoke screaming in agony. His shelter had been set ablaze with petrol and white spirit.

## Gays fight for right of partners

A lesbian and gay unit set up by Labour-controlled Camden Council in north London is pressing for changes in the immigration laws to allow homosexuals to bring their partners to settle in Britain.

The unit, which cost more than £100,000 to launch, says that immigration controls are unfair to homosexuals.

"Relationships which may have been formed in other countries with people who are neither British citizens nor who have the right to settle here cannot be continued in this country," it says in a report.

"Consequently a need or desire to return to live in the UK on the part of the British partner means that such a relationship will be destroyed by the legal barriers to the entry of the non-British partner."

Conservative opposition councillors are threatening to boycott the committee. Their leader, Mr Peter Skolar, said: "We will have nothing to do with their stupid minority interests."

## Remand for wines case

Four former public schoolboys, accused of stealing thousands of pounds worth of vintage wines from Fortnum & Mason, of Piccadilly, were remanded by magistrates yesterday.

Nicholas Tiplady, aged 26, an interviewer, of Camberwell Road, Camberwell, south London, Jonathan Jenkins, aged 26, unemployed, of Kingswood Road, Battersea, south London, and Donald Fraser, aged 22, of Wroughton Road, Battersea, are all accused of stealing property and

money from the store worth a total of £62,500.

Anthony Cox, aged 29, of Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, central London, is charged only with theft of property.

The four former salesmen at the exclusive grocery store were remanded on unconditional bail at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, central London, until July 31 for committal proceedings. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

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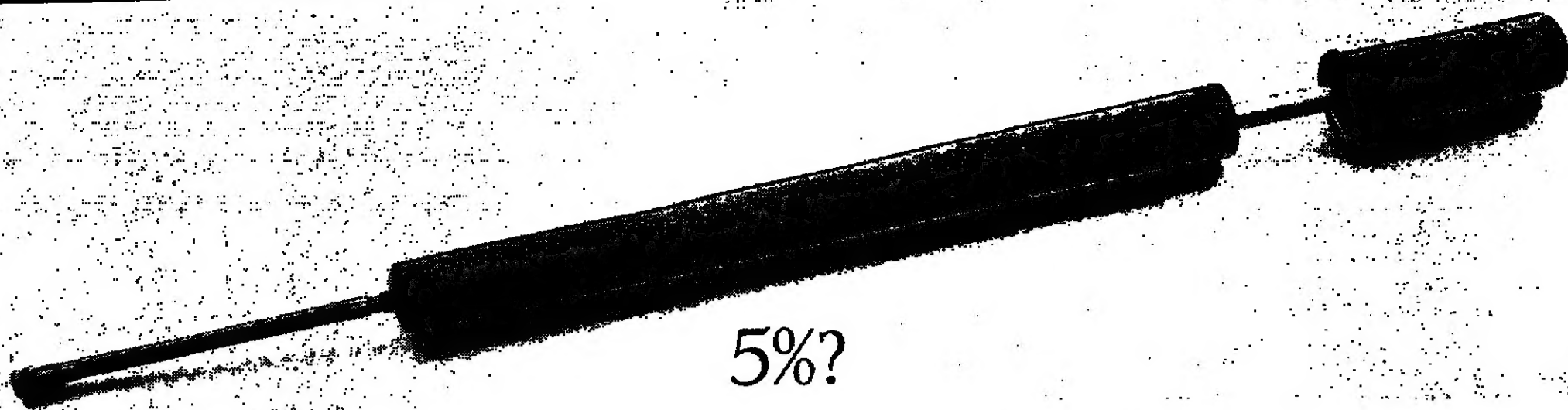
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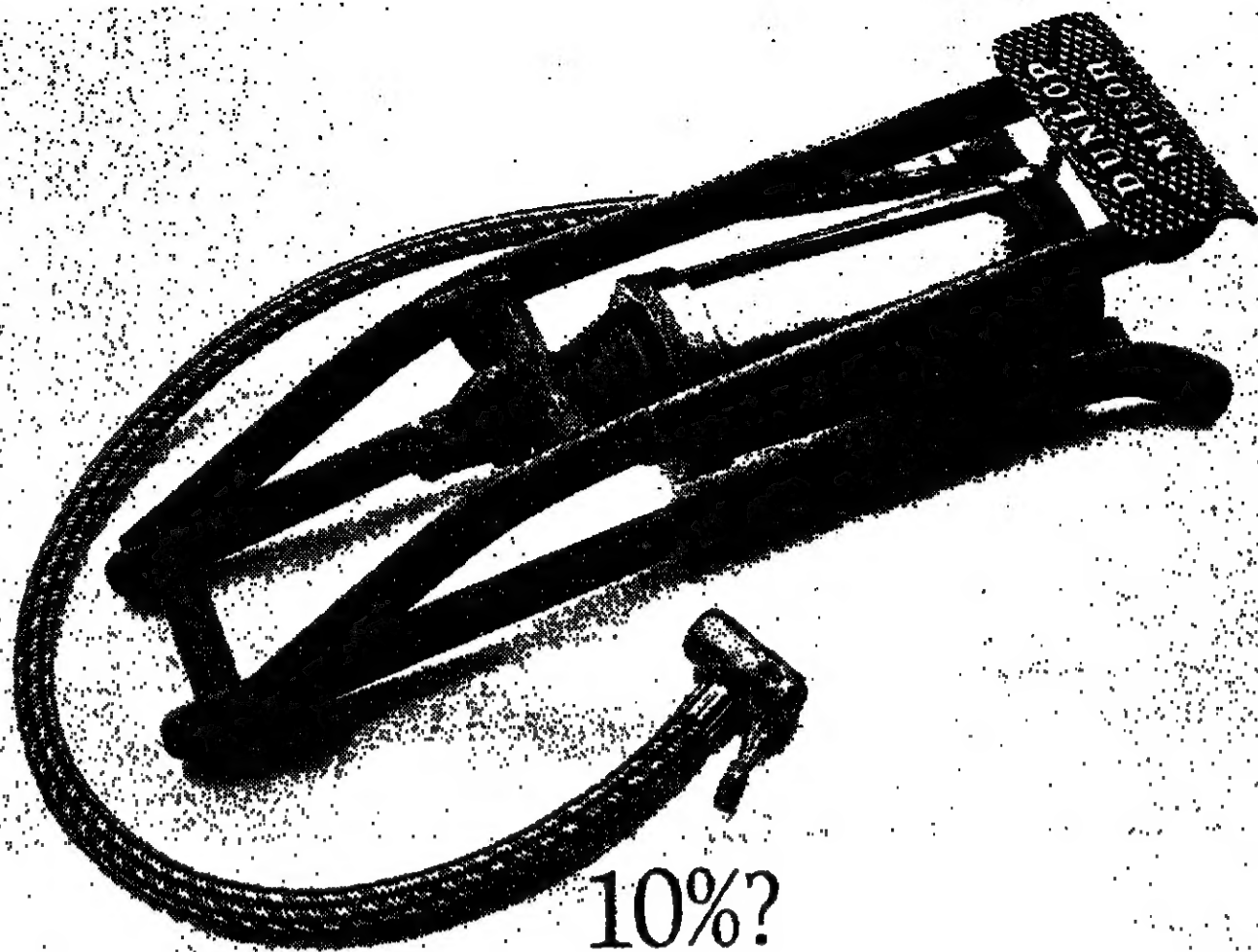
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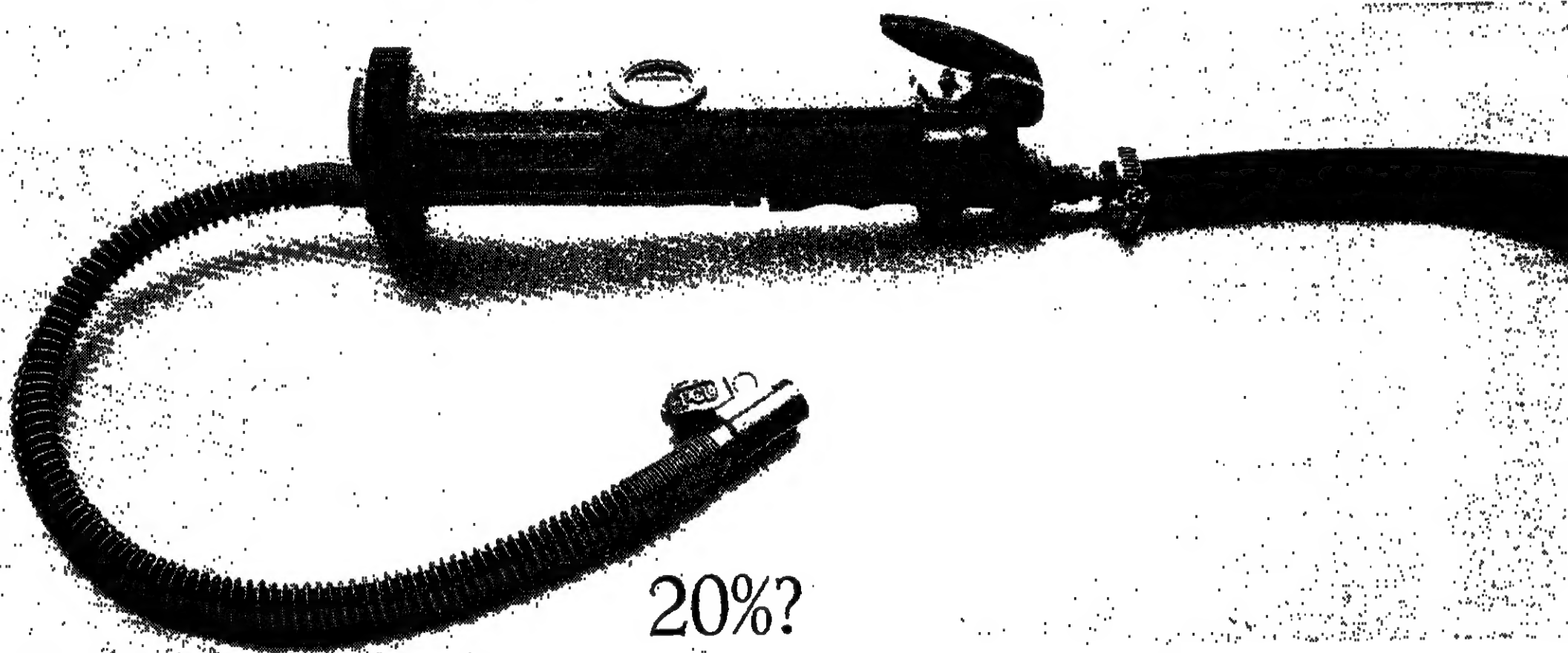




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## WORLD SUMMARY

## Police kill suspect in bush murders

Sydney — A man suspected of having killed five people in the Australian Outback was shot dead yesterday by police who said they believed his name was Josef Schwab, a German tourist in his thirties (Stephen Taylor writes).

After an intensive manhunt, the man, who had been in Australia since April when he hired a car in Queensland, was killed in a shootout near Fitzroy Crossing in Western Australia, when police investigating the vehicle were shot at. His last victims, a young woman and two men, were cold-bloodedly shot dead last weekend after they were ordered to strip naked and lie down on a river bank. Two men on a fishing holiday in the area had been murdered previously.

## Courts are stormed Clashes at banks

Valletta — Opposition Socialist supporters yesterday evening attacked the courts of justice here, damaging furniture and setting files ablaze (Austin Sammut writes). Reports said they later broke into closed shops.

A magistrates court had been due to hear evidence against 15 Socialist supporters accused of "corrupt practices" at polling booths on election day, May 9. The hearing was adjourned after sympathizers charged and broke a police cordon to get into the courts. Police vehicles were also damaged.

Meanwhile, the 10-year-old dispute between the government and doctors was ended with an agreement yesterday.

## Death squad captured

Jerusalem (Reuters) — Israel has captured in the occupied West Bank a key Palestinian guerrilla squad responsible for the murder of the Arab mayor of Nablus and five other murders or attempted murders in the past two years, security sources said yesterday.

The group belonged to the Syrian-backed left-wing Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which claimed responsibility for the assassination of the mayor, Mr Zafir al-Masri, last year, accusing him of collaborating with Israel. The sources said investigators were able to track the cell after an apparent attempt to kill the moderate Arab mayor of the West Bank town of Jenin last month.

## Waldheim UK link to defended sex case

Vienna — Criticism of the forthcoming visit to the Vatican by President Waldheim of Austria was in-comprehensible and hateful, Austria's Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor, Herr Alois Mock, said yesterday (Richard Bassett writes).

Herr Mock said he was deeply disturbed that the campaign against Dr Waldheim was continuing despite "the absence of a single shred of evidence implicating the President as a war criminal". Dr Waldheim was not isolated and would choose to accept many more of the already large numbers of invitations he had received.

## Detainees to be freed

Singapore — The Singapore Government indicated yesterday that it would release some of the 16 young men and women detained last month over an alleged Marxist plot to destabilize the republic (M.G.G. Pillai writes). Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, told reporters that he had this assurance from Mr S. Dhanabalan, his Singapore counterpart, when he raised the issue with him. He was also told that Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister, was to make a detailed statement on the detainees shortly.

## Religious teaching law killed

From Charles Bremner New York

The US Supreme Court yesterday overturned a controversial law requiring Louisiana schools to teach biblical "creationism" along with the science of evolution in all courses on the origins of life.

The law, passed in Louisiana in 1981, was seen by critics as one of the most objectionable attempts by the strong fundamentalist Christian movement in the Southern states to impose religious teaching in state schools.

The court ruled in a 7-2 decision that the law violated the constitutional requirement which separates the church and state. The new Chief Justice, Mr William Rehnquist, was one of the two who dissented.

According to the ruling the law "impermissibly endorses religion by advancing the religious belief that a supernatural being created humankind". It said the law went far beyond existing national statutes allowing for silent prayer or meditation in the classroom and the posting of Christian references from the Constitution and US history.

The Supreme Court is expected to hear appeals against other moves by Southern states to re-inject an element of religion in the curriculum. In the most publicized case, a court in neighbouring Alabama ordered a number of textbooks to be banned because they were held to promote the doctrines of "secular humanism". The phrase is used by fundamentalists to cover the atheist world view that has evolved in US society since the 1950s.

## Girl in Hart scandal teases TV viewers

From Charles Bremner New York

Did Miss Donna Rice sleep with Mr Gary Hart? Much of America held its breath for the authoritative answer on Thursday night when the 29-year-old model, whose night in the Hart house ended his run for the Presidency, submitted herself to peak-time interrogation by Barbara Walters, television's mother-confessor.

"I don't want to answer you," said Miss Rice, who nevertheless depicted her link with the former senator in a strongly romantic light. Asked what she would advise her sister to do if she fell in love with a married man, Miss

Rice said: "There's a lot of single men out there — stick with some of them."

The interview was the first statement by Miss Rice, apart from a brief initial denial to the press, since reports of her friendship with the married senator drove him out of the Democratic race on May 8, sparked off a national debate on privacy, and raised the anxiety level of quite a few politicians.

The aspiring actress, dubbed "Miami Rice" by television comedians, described the affair as a tragedy and depicted herself as a victim who had made nothing from her relationship that began when she went for a cruise

on board a chartered motor yacht called *The Monkey Business*.

She complained that she had been hounded and badgered by the press and denounced her former friend, Miss Lynn Armandi, for selling the now notorious snapshot of her sitting on the candidate's lap on board *The Monkey Business*.

"It's just a real slap in the face, stab in the back, salt poured in an open wound," she said.

Miss Armandi hit back yesterday in an interview with a New York radio station, denying Miss Rice's charges that she was the anonymous woman who broke the story to the press and

giving more details of the alleged sexual relationship.

The Hart case has opened a whole new avenue of inquiry for the US media in their coverage of the 1988 presidential campaign. *The New York Times* has gone as far as to send a standard letter to each of the candidates asking them to turn over medical records, their FBI records, and lists of their closest friends.

Several have accepted. And in another politics-and-sex row, Mr Marion Barry, the Mayor of Washington, denied allegations to police on Thursday by a former woman friend that they had had an affair and that he had received cocaine from her.

## Arias vows to save his peace plan despite Reagan rebuff

From Martha Honey, San José

President Arias of Costa Rica has vowed that he will "do everything necessary" to salvage the troubled Central American peace plan, despite his rebuff by President Reagan during talks in Washington this week.

The Arias plan, which has gained wide international and regional support since he presented it last February, calls for a cut-off of United States aid to the Nicaraguan Contras and a ceasefire, after which the Sandinistas would restore civil liberties and hold democratic elections.

But Costa Rican officials, returning with President Arias from the US on Thursday night, admitted that there is little reason for optimism following Mr Reagan's blunt criticism of the plan. They concede that the peace plan cannot succeed if Washington opposes it.

At an airport press conference, Dr Arias admitted: "I have tried by all means to persuade the Reagan Administration that this is the major way out (of the Nicaraguan conflict) but I have not succeeded, as they are still talking of introducing reforms (to the plan)."

President Reagan has said that he is convinced only continued military pressure, including US aid to the Contras, will force the Sandinistas to adopt internal

democratic reforms. But President Arias says these two approaches are irreconcilable.

While in the US this week on a private visit, President Arias was summoned to a one-hour meeting with Mr Reagan, on Wednesday. He later met Vice-President George Bush and other top government officials in what both sides described as the most frank and full US criticism to date of the peace plan.

These meetings took place amid successful efforts by El Salvador's conservative Government to postpone a five-nation Central American summit on the peace plan, which was scheduled for next week in Guatemala.

The meeting has now been tentatively rescheduled for early August, but President Ortega of Nicaragua has called the postponement a US manoeuvre to scuttle the summit and announced that he will not attend.

Dr Arias said that there can be no peace in Central America if Nicaragua is excluded, adding that he was willing to persuade Señor Ortega to change his mind.

Although certain differences remained among the five Central American states, the Arias plan has been widely viewed as providing the only hope for a negotiated settlement of the Nicaraguan conflict.



Señora Katalina Mejia, with her little son, grieving for her uncle, Mariano, who was killed in a Contra attack on a Nicaraguan state farm at Los Millones, 150 miles south of Managua.

## Awkward questions left in Panama

By David Gollob

One week after the most violent disturbances in decades, Panama has returned to normal. Troops have been withdrawn from the streets of the capital, and a business-led strike has collapsed. The state of emergency continues, but more than 100 political detainees have been released. The attempt to oust the military strongman, General Manuel Noriega, is history.

Was the chaos engineered by businessmen in collusion with the Reagan Administration, as members of the governing Revolutionary Democratic Party have alleged? Or was it, as the Opposition maintains, a spontaneous outpouring of indignation, triggered by accusations that General Noriega was guilty of murder and electoral fraud?

Sources close to the business community have confirmed reports that a group of business leaders, led by a former Noriega ally, Señor Gabriel Lewis, approached power brokers in the Army and the Government last week in an abortive attempt to stage a palace coup.

Although ousting General Noriega might have had symbolic value, few Panamanians believed the military could be separated from their 20-year grip on political power.

## Pretoria preparing to get tough with Namibia

From Michael Hornsby Windhoek

A South African Government delegation led by Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, the Foreign Minister, and General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, met Namibian Government leaders yesterday for negotiations considered crucial for the constitutional future of the territory.

The Namibian Government, a South African-appointed body, has shown unexpected independence in drawing up a draft constitution which is understood to make no provision for protecting ethnic minorities.

At a meeting with members of Namibia's multi-racial Cabinet, which represents the six parties comprising the "transitional government of national unity", last month in Cape Town, President Botha made it clear that Pretoria would not approve such a constitution.

"Since the political structure in South Africa is built very much on statutorily defined race groups, it seems that President Botha is very touchy about the question of group rights, and is not prepared to see a precedent set here which could influence the debate in South Africa," Mr Eberhard Hofmann, the Nam-

ibian Government's press spokesman, said.

Earlier this month, the Namibian Cabinet was informed that Pretoria had decided to reduce South Africa's Johannesburg — The editor and a former reporter of the *Eastern Province Herald*, Port Elizabeth, were fined yesterday for publishing "untrue accounts" of police action during black township unrest (Ray Kennedy writes).

financial grant to Namibia this year by 200 million rand (£60 million), a cut of about 40 per cent on what had been allocated originally. This was seen as an attempt to put pressure on Windhoek.

South Africa, which occupies Namibia in violation of international law and United Nations resolutions, has granted virtual autonomy to the local Government in Windhoek, but still maintains there an Administrator-General who has the final say on constitutional and security issues.

The Namibian Government is not recognized internationally and is also boycotted by a number of significant local political groups, and most importantly by the South West Africa People's Organization, which has been fighting a desultory guerrilla war against South African forces since 1966.

The Windhoek Cabinet is in a dilemma. If it caves in to pressure and re-drafts the constitution, it will lose what little credibility it enjoys in Namibia, but if it stands firm, Pretoria is likely to return to direct rule.

● Johannesburg: Eighteen people were killed and 84 injured when a bus packed with black miners was hit by a goods train at an ungarded level crossing near Rustenburg, 100 miles from Johannesburg, early yesterday (Ray Kennedy writes).

● Jobs Bill: A Bill to remove the last vestiges of job reservation in the South African mining industry has been tabled in Parliament.

## Iranians take UK line on envoys

By Andrew McEwen Diplomatic Correspondent

Signs that Iranian authorities may tacitly accept Britain's moves to mothball diplomatic relations emerged yesterday. But whether they will be able to contain expected pressure from students and radicals to react strongly remained unclear.

There were two hopeful developments: Iran delivered a diplomatic note in which it effectively adopted the British measures as its own, and Ayatollah Ardabili, chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council, abstained from mentioning the crisis during the Friday prayer sermon at Tehran University.

There had been speculation that a complete break in diplomatic relations with Britain would be announced. But the Ayatollah devoted his statement on foreign policy to an attack on the "aggressive intentions of the United States and its servants in the region".

The Foreign Office said Iran had sent a note which in effect presented the measures

Baghdad — The Iranian Mujahedin opposition group said yesterday that it had formed an Iranian National Liberation Army to fight the Tehran Government (Reuters reports).

The Mujahedin stepped up attacks on Iranian military positions on the northern border with Iraq after the Mujahedin leader, Mr Massoud Rajavi, arrived in Baghdad a year ago.

that Britain announced on Thursday as if they had been decided by Iran.

The note, delivered to the British Interests Section, ordered Britain to withdraw one of its two diplomats in Tehran. It also announced that Iran will pull out all but one of its own envoys from London.

These measures are identical to the ones announced by Britain.

The note also said that the decision was taken on Tuesday. A Foreign Office spokesman said that if this was true, no mention was made of it on Tuesday at a meeting between Mr Christopher MacRae, Head of the British Interests Section, and a senior official at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It was at the same meeting that Mr MacRae, accompanied by the Swedish Ambassador, informed Iran of the decisions taken in Whitehall. The Iranian official replied with entirely different counter-proposals.

Although observers commented that the note smacked of face-saving, the Foreign Office spokesman was cautious. If it is Tehran's way of drawing the dispute to a close it will be tacitly welcomed in Whitehall. But it was not clear yesterday whether it was intended to have that effect.

Iranian non-government sources doubted that the matter was closed.

## Nato's eastern flank Allies wave the flag in Turkey

From Richard Owen Erzurum, east Turkey

Flying low through the rugged mountains of eastern Turkey in an RAF Puma helicopter, a Turkish Army escort gestured at the ravines below and made as if to spray us with machine-gun fire.

The Nato exercise "Aurora Express", being carried out near the Soviet border this month, is intended to demonstrate to Moscow that an attack on Turkey in this remote region would invite a firm Nato response.

It also underlines the general instability of the area and its vital strategic significance to Turkey, which borders not only Russia but also Iran, Iraq and Syria, and is an area where Kurdish insurgents are providing trouble for several governments.

As East and West move towards reducing tensions in Central Europe, the focus is shifting to Nato's exposed flanks. Its Allied Mobile Force (AMF) — a light infantry and air contingent drawn from Britain, Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the United States — has existed since 1960 as a rapid deployment force designed to deter aggression from northern Norway to eastern Turkey by "showing the flag" in regular deterrent exercises.

This week Aurora Express went into a "combat phase", on the assumption that deterrence had failed and Russia had attacked through the mountain valleys via Kars and Erzurum, perhaps linking up with Syrian forces. The Soviet troops are represented by Turkish soldiers.

seriously by the Turkish military. Turkey has in reality detected a strengthening of Soviet forces along the 380-mile border, including the deployment of a "very effective" brigade of Spetsnaz forces consisting of Turkish-speaking commandos trained in sabotage, assassination and insurrection. Many of the troops in the 22 regular Soviet divisions near the border have served in Afghanistan.

Nobody in Nato or the Turkish Ninth Army Corps, which normally defends the border zone, pretends that the small Nato rapid deployment force of 5,000 men could hold



up an assault by the 100,000 Russians on the other side. But according to the dashing and charismatic commander of the Nato force, General Franco Angioni, the Nato assumption is that it could send more help. Turkey could mobilize its huge army of more than 500,000 men, the second largest in the alliance after the US, and the "proud and conservative people" of eastern Turkey would fight to the last man. In addition, there are short-range nuclear missiles near the border, although Nato will neither confirm nor deny this.

Because of the increased

threat, Erzurum's one-strip airfield (the centre of the Nato airlift of troops and equipment) is to be developed to supplement Diyarbakir, from where a small force of Belgian and West German fighter-bombers is making sorties against imagined Soviet invaders. The Turks are also updating their obsolete tanks and artillery — much of it of Second World War vintage — with American and German help.

It remains a worry for Nato planners, however, that Turkey, despite its EEC application, is still seen in Europe as an imperfect democracy influenced behind the scenes by the military. This difference of systems is reflected in the frustration of some Nato troops with Turkish attitudes. Turkish officials object to the term "flank", arguing that "the centre is where you are". The question none the less arises whether the public, which regards the Central European frontier in Germany as a common Nato border, would necessarily feel the same way about this distant and deeply Islamic region. Many Turks, for that matter, are sceptical about whether, apart from the token AMF force, Nato would really commit large-scale forces to Turkey.

Above all, although the Nato effort is directed against Russia, Turkey's actual problems are with her other neighbours. The Gulf War, in which Turkey has stayed neutral and is even seen as a possible mediator, has brought turmoil to the area, and the growth of Islamic fundamentalism in Turkey is being fuelled by the presence of an estimated one to two million illegal immigrants from Iran.

Iraq, for its part, turns a

blind eye to Turkish "hot pursuit" air raids into Iraqi territory against Kurdish guerrilla bases, but the Kurdish question causes tension between Baghdad and Ankara just as it does between Baghdad and Tehran, especially since the centre of Kurdish activity is the south-eastern town of Diyarbakir close to the Iraqi and Syrian borders, and there are frequent clashes there between Turkish troops and Kurdish gunmen.

Relations with Damascus are described in Ankara as uneasy — because Syria has territorial claims on Turkey and "gives refuge and assistance to terrorist groups". On top of this is the threat posed by the Soviet military presence in Syria. This means that, even when the rapid deployment force is airlifted back to Europe at the end of the month and General Angioni goes back to his headquarters at Heidelberg, Nato commanders will keep a close eye on the variety of potential threats to Turkey.

The exercise marks the second time in four years that the AMF has been deployed in eastern Turkey. According to General Siyami Tashtan, the commander of the Second Tactical Air Force at Diyarbakir, Turkey would like to see Nato troops "waving the flag" on an annual basis.

The official Nato scenario envisages a Soviet attack taking advantage of political and economic instability in Western Europe, weakening Europe's ability to defend Nato's flanks. But instability in the Middle East itself is clearly no less alarming to the Western powers, and possibly no less threatening to Western interests as a whole.

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## Syria determined on quick end to kidnap challenge

From Juan Carlos Guncio, Beirut

Syria yesterday appeared determined to obtain the release of an American journalist and the son of Lebanon's Minister of National Defence, both of whom were abducted in west Beirut and whose plight has become an insulting challenge to Syrian plans in Lebanon.

None of the groups holding more than two dozen foreigners hostage has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of Mr Charles Glass and Mr Ali Oseiran on Wednesday. Both men and a Mr Suleiman, who was acting as their driver, were seized by gunmen as they drove from Sidon through the Shia Muslim district of Ouzai.

Their car was intercepted about 500 yards from a checkpoint of the Syrian Army. Captors and captives then disappeared in the alleyways and presumably headed towards Beirut's southern suburbs.

Mr Adel Oseiran, the 79-year-old Lebanese Minister of National Defence, himself a Shia Muslim, had first told reporters that the Hezbollah (Party of God) was behind the abductions. Amid denials by Hezbollah officials, he later retracted his statement.

The kidnapping of Mr Glass and Mr Oseiran has become too big an affair to be handled alone by any of the Lebanese kidnapping gangs.

Mr Glass is not only a close friend of the Oseiran family, but was their guest at their house near Sidon. The abduction of the minister's son adds another important factor that has increased the embarrassment for the Syrians, who had publicly announced that the days of kidnappings and daily violence were over. They had also invited all foreigners who had fled Beirut to return after the army deployment that ended three years of militia rule.

The kidnapping of Mr Glass, Mr Oseiran and Mr Suleiman is simply too striking a blow to the credibility of the Syrians were so careful to build in Lebanon. Should they fail to rescue the captives their entire mission in Lebanon could be questioned. If they try to get Mr Glass, Mr Oseiran and Mr Suleiman by force, they would also have to risk a dangerous confrontation with extremist factions.

The high level at which negotiations are now taking place has enhanced the optimism among the Oseiran family and friends of Mr Glass in Lebanon. There were reports that the kidnappers had initiated contacts with Syrian officials in Beirut, and that members of the Oseiran family had been indirectly in touch with the captors.

Mr Oseiran personally contacted Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a prominent Shia Muslim scholar who is regarded as the spiritual leader of Hezbollah. The Syrians are said to have made discreet contacts with the Iranian Embassy, apart from a series of other communications with almost every single group that could provide information or have influence over the kidnappers.

The Syrians have reportedly made it very clear that they want the three men freed as soon as possible.

## Poll revelry in Bahamas



Sir Lynden Pindling, the Prime Minister of the Bahamas, dancing with a supporter at a rally on the eve of yesterday's national election.

His Government, plagued by a long-running drug corruption scandal, faces its toughest challenge at the polls in 20 years of power (Reuter reports from Nassau).

Sir Lynden's Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) and the opposition Free National Movement (FNM) have conducted a bitter campaign, culminating in what is expected to be the closest election in Bahamian history. The race has been dominated by the issue of drug smuggling and the official corruption it has fuelled.

With the Opposition saying the PLP may resort to election fraud, a US Senate subcommittee has sent a small team of independent observers to monitor the balloting.

Sir Lynden, a 57-year-old British-trained lawyer, is seeking his sixth term in office.

## Boeing accepts its JAL crash blame

From A Correspondent, Tokyo

Boeing, the American aircraft maker, yesterday for the first time took responsibility for the 1985 crash of a Japan Airlines 747 which killed all but four of the 524 people on board.

As well as naming Boeing, a final Japanese Government report blamed the Japanese Ministry of Transport for the worst airline disaster in history.

The head of the investigating committee, Mr Shun Takeda, said that faulty repairs by a Boeing team in 1978 caused the crash. The team had repaired a bulkhead which gradually weakened and finally ruptured on August 12 1985, smashing the plane's control mechanisms and sending it crashing into

the side of a mountain.

The report showed that Ministry of Transport inspectors signed a release for the plane without seeing the repairs.

Boeing had already admitted its repairs were faulty but had not connected them with the disaster. Yesterday in a statement it agreed with the committee's findings.

Boeing said that a repeat of the disaster was almost inconceivable, but that it was nevertheless modifying all 747s to ensure it did not happen again.

The committee exonerated the crew, praising them for desperate attempts to save the plane while suffering the effects of depressurization.

## Russians to shoot student for rioting

Moscow (Reuter) — A student has been sentenced to death by firing squad for his role in rioting in Almaty, the capital of Soviet Kazakhstan, last December.

The republic's Communist Party newspaper, *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda*, said a carpenter, a welder and two more students had been sentenced to strict-regime labour camp terms of four to 15 years.

Two people were killed and some 200 were injured in the disturbances in the Central Asian republic.

## Dam protest

Vienna — A group of Austrian Greens occupied their country's embassy in Budapest to protest at financial support for Hungary's hydro-electric power station to be built along the Danube at Nagymaros.

## Friendly trip

Peking (Reuter) — The first high-level Chinese delegation to visit Mongolia in more than 20 years arrived in Ulan Bator aiming to step up the slow thaw in relations between the two countries.

## Mercy mission

Moscow (AP) — A group of Soviet eye specialists has received permission to travel to the United States to treat Leonard Peltier, an American Indian imprisoned in 1977 for killing two FBI agents.

## Police rape

Harare (AFP) — Zimbabwe's High Court awarded a woman more than £10,000 compensation after she had been wrongfully imprisoned for 37 days, assaulted and raped 10 times by a policeman.

## Paris blast

Paris (AFP) — A bomb near the Paris offices of a French electronics firm which represents the US chemical giant Union Carbide blew out windows but caused no casualties.

## Site destroyed

Ibiza (Reuter) — Bulldozers belonging to a development company have destroyed a 2,700-year-old Phoenician burial ground in Ibiza, the oldest archaeological site on the Mediterranean island.

## Ruler deposed for 'corruption'

From Robert Fisk  
Dubai

Sheikh Abdul-Aziz al-Qasbi, who with disquieting efficiency overthrew his brother, Sheikh Sultan, as the ruler of Sharjah this week, has at last spoken about the reasons for his takeover, accusing Sheikh Sultan of "corruption and extravagance".

Promising to raise money to cover the millions of pounds owed by Sharjah, he claimed that his ruling al-Qasbi family was behind him and appealed to other Gulf states, especially Kuwait, to help pay off the Emirates' debts.

Sheikh Abdul-Aziz al-Qasbi, who usurped his brother's position apparently with the approval of Abu Dhabi, told Kuwaiti journalists that Sheikh Sultan had been "forced to step down" by his family and that he was now "the legitimate ruler because I enjoy the support of the family". Sheikh Sultan, he said, could return to Sharjah if he wished, but his troops would open fire on "anyone who wanted to jeopardize security".

Sheikh Sultan had spent the Emirates' oil income on "imaginary projects" — a reference to Sharjah's new covered market, unfinished television station and unopened national museum — and had used the newspaper *al-Khaleej* (The Gulf) as a mouthpiece. The paper has now been closed.

Within the Emirates, however, Sharjah's neighbour Dubai has refused to accept the takeover and has employed its local press to reflect this attitude. "Sultan receives greetings", the headline in the *Gulf News* announced in Dubai yesterday, and the point could hardly have been

missed. There was a profile photograph of the sheikh — referred to pointedly as "The Ruler of Sharjah" — with a relative on the point of planting a ritual kiss on his cheek.

All day yesterday ministers from the other six sheikhdoms attended a meeting of the United Arab Emirates' Supreme Council at al-Ain, to debate this week's embarrassing coup down in Sharjah. A "little family affair", as one Abu Dhabi official charitably called it yesterday, but one which is causing growing concern, simply because it is taking so long to resolve.

The Emirates' Federal Gov-

ernment now appears to have three options:

● To arrange for the formal resignation of Sheikh Sultan and to accept the *status quo* of his brother's power;

● To seek the resignation of Sheikh Abdul-Aziz and the reinstatement of Sheikh Sultan, a process that might involve some peculiar arrangements within the al-Qasbi family;

● The appointment of an entirely new ruler in Sharjah and the abeyance of any further claims from the two brothers.

The first of these would be unacceptable to Dubai, where the ruling al-Maktoum family is wedded to the idea of sheikhly rule. The second option would be an embarrassing one for Sheikh Zayed, who is also President of the Emirates, since he is a close personal friend of Sheikh Abdul-Aziz.

The third choice needs profound thought and conversation, both qualities for which the Emirates' rulers would feel themselves well suited. Which may be why the Supreme Council is deliberating for at least four hours a day.



Sheikh Abdul-Aziz al-Qasbi — seeking international help after claiming he is the legitimate ruler of the Gulf state of Sharjah. He says he "enjoys the support of my family" after the overthrow of his brother, Sheikh Sultan.

**THIS SUNDAY,  
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LIFE & DEATH.**

There are probably more than 100,000 people carrying the AIDS virus in this country. The rest of us suffer from another potentially fatal condition: ignorance.

Tomorrow, a special edition of The Sunday Times Magazine is devoted to a detailed study of what has been called 'the major health problem in the world this century'.

We talk to sufferers: angry, indifferent or vengeful. We meet their helpers: the professional 'buddies' who care for those living with AIDS.

As scientists struggle for a cure, we distinguish hype from hope and look inside the workings of the unique virus that destroys the very system that was designed to destroy it.

And Anthony Burgess writes about the myths and morals that are changing our lives.

You may not be infected by AIDS, but one thing is certain: you will be affected by it. Tomorrow's Magazine puts the facts, and the feelings into perspective.

THE SUNDAY TIMES magazine  
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THE RUSSIANS FOR MI6  
TRUE CONFESSIONS OF A  
DOUBLE  
GLAZING  
AGENT**



When MI6 approached double glazer Bill Graham to bug the Russian Trade Delegation, he saw the job through.

## REVIEW

### NEW SCREEN & PRINT

Exclusive interview with Tim Renton, the new media Minister

### NEW FOOD & WINE

Tesco v. Sainsbury: the supermarket wine battle.

### NEW LISTINGS

Your complete guide to what's on and where in the week ahead.

### PLUS EDUCATION FORUM

What the Tories have in store for your children's education.

**THE SUNDAY TIMES**  
BETTER THAN A MONTH OF OTHER SUNDAYS



## Congress dismay at scale of Haryana defeat

## Humiliated Gandhi urged to quit

From Gavin Bell  
Delhi

The humiliating electoral reversal suffered by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, in Haryana, a traditional stronghold of his ruling Congress (I) Party, predictably led yesterday to opposition calls for his resignation.

But more disturbing for the Prime Minister and his waning political fortunes were increasing signs of discontent with his leadership within his own party. Several Congress members of Parliament are known to have urged President Zail Singh to dismiss the Prime Minister.

The margin of defeat clearly shocked Congress leaders. With all but three of the 87 results declared, the main opposition Lok Dal and its allies the BJP (Indian People's Party) had captured 72 seats in the state assembly, with Congress holding on to only four.

The Chief Minister, Mr Bansi Lal, and 15 of his Cabinet colleagues, were swept from office by what Indian newspapers called with some justification "a political hurricane". India's two Communist parties each gained a seat, and the rest went to independents.

It was the tenth straight defeat for Mr Gandhi's party in state elections since he took office in 1984, but by far the most damaging. The test in Haryana was the first in the country's Hindu heartland, a bastion of the Congress party, and had been widely regarded as a referendum on the Prime Minister.

The Lok Dal success is attributed largely to a vigorous campaign by its leader, Mr Devi Lal, who focuses on alleged corruption in national Government and on its failure to quell Sikh violence



A triumphant Mr H.N. Bahuguna, the president of India's Lok Dal (People's Party), with jubilant supporters celebrating his runaway victory in the Haryana state election.

in the neighbouring Punjab.

The latter issue is of particular concern to the Hindu farmers of Haryana, who have been watching with mounting alarm the terror campaign being waged across the border by Sikh gunmen fighting for an independent state. More than 400 people, many of

them Hindus, have been killed this year in attacks blamed on Sikh extremists.

Moves by Mr Gandhi to resolve an irrigation dispute between the two states by increasing Haryana's allocation of river waters apparently had less effect than Mr Devi Lal's pledge to write off all

farm loans below 15,000 rupees (£750).

The wound inflicted on the Prime Minister is serious, but far from being fatal or, at this stage, even crippling. Midway through his five-year term, he still controls the ruling lower house of Parliament with an overwhelming majority he

gained after the assassination of his mother, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

A simmering dispute with Mr Zail Singh appears to have been shelved by mutual consent, and the President, whose term of office expires next month, has shown no signs that he is prepared to spark a constitutional crisis by backing dissident moves against the Prime Minister.

However, the defeat has seriously undermined Mr Gandhi's credibility as an election talisman, the man who can win votes for the Congress Party.

The rumblings of discontent in Congress are tempered by an anti-defection law which stipulates that anyone leaving his party thereby loses his seat — unless one-third of the party rebels.

While this seems unlikely at present, several Congress members are known to favour Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the former Defence Minister, as an eventual alternative to Mr Gandhi.

Mr V.P. Singh, who is widely regarded as one of the most honest men in the Cabinet, resigned in April after instituting an inquiry into alleged defence contract payoffs which embarrassed the Government.

On the local level, the Lok Dal victory will limit Mr Gandhi's capacity to deal with the Punjab imbroglio, as he will no longer be able to push through reforms with the Sikhs without the support of the rulers in Haryana.

A seasoned political commentator in Delhi said yesterday: "Congress was wiped out in Haryana, but the attacks will now be directed at Mr Gandhi, rather than the party. I expect the pressure to increase from all sides."

Leading article, page 11

## Aids cuts wide swath through arts world

New York View  
By Charles Bremner

The Aids epidemic has crossed another psychological threshold in America following speeches from President Reagan that sharpened public anxiety and a growing awareness that the disease is laying waste a whole generation in the worlds of arts and entertainment.

In the surest sign that Aids has swung the public mood about sex, Hollywood and television have begun turning out films that allude to the disease or shun promiscuity. Even James Bond is being allowed only one female conquest in the latest 007 adventure, *The Living Daylights*.

With more than 20,000 Americans already dead from the disease, President Reagan first confronted the subject in public only two weeks ago. He called for compulsory testing of prisoners, immigrants and those applying for marriage licences and warned that "Aids is surreptitiously spreading throughout our population".

As his allies sounded off about the Plague and Black Death, opinion polls showed Americans suddenly ranking Aids just behind war and peace and the economy as a priority issue. Homosexual and other groups have continued to denounce the Administration for doing too little too late, and for treating the virus as a punishment for homosexuality.

The debate heated up this week after the conservative Senator Jesse Helms called for quarantine for people found to be carrying the virus. The Education Secretary, Mr William Bennett, also provoked an outcry with a suggestion that prison inmates be held after their sentences if they threatened to spread the virus.

President Reagan's son, Ron, a dancer and journalist, has stepped into the argument, promoting safe sex in pub-

licity films and criticizing the Government. "Let somebody in Washington know you don't think enough is being done. Write to your congressman or to someone higher up," he says with a wink.

The President's approach has come under fire from experts who say that, while a serious threat to heterosexuals, the disease is staying largely among the high-risk groups — homosexuals, drug addicts and their partners. According to one of many statistics, a woman stands only a one-in-a-thousand chance of infection through one sexual act with a carrier.

Dr Harold Jaffe, the chief epidemiologist of the government body dealing with Aids,



Washington — Surgeon-General C. Everett Koop, above, told Congress this week: "The thing we would like to tell you, but can't, is if we are standing on the threshold of a heterosexual explosion of Aids" (AP reports). "We will know in six to eight months."

said: "We really have not seen much evidence for the spread of the virus outside the risk groups. For most people, the risk of Aids is essentially zero."

The *New York Times* this week accused the Reagan Administration of "infecting the population at large with an epidemic of fear", then reacting to public hysteria with irrelevant exhortations on testing. It appealed for more effort to stem the ravages among the "talented community" of homosexuals.

Aids has hit hard in the world of the arts in New York, a city where at least 500,000 people are believed to be carrying the virus. The pall of despair is almost tangible in Greenwich Village, where business has slumped in restaurants and shops and funeral cars and young mourners can be seen daily in the streets.

Ms Beverly Sills, director of the City Opera, said her company was now paralysed with fear after losing two directors, a male singer, dancers and two make-up artists. "I've delivered so many eulogies, written so many letters of condolence... that I don't know what to say anymore," she said.

Last month Mr Charles Ludlam, a leading actor-playwright, died of Aids just as his company was about to launch the *New York Shakespeare Festival's Titus Andronicus*. The production was cancelled. He and other celebrated victims, such as pianist Liberace and film star Rock Hudson, are among an ever-growing rollcall of musicians, dancers, actors, artists and unsung backstage figures in the creative world who have succumbed to the disease.

In the wider commercial world, the pop singer Miss Cyndi Lauper has just scored a hit with "Boy Blue", written for an Aids victim friend. The public alarm and the new caution are just percolating into television and Hollywood is revamping films already in production to remove promiscuity.

## China's heartland puts productivity ahead of ideology

From Robert Grievs, Chongqing, Sichuan

Mr Zhang Ping, manager of the No 1 Cotton Textile Dyeing and Printing Plant in Chengdu, the capital of China's Sichuan province, paused for a moment under a huge banner that hung from the ceiling of his factory. "Support socialism, oppose bourgeois liberalization," read the banner.

"What does bourgeois liberalization mean to you?" a Western visitor had just asked him. "Uh, it means the negation of the four cardinal principles of socialism," he replied. "We must all work for the ideological welfare of the employees."

Here, in the political and geographical heartland of China, the ideological campaign in Peking that since January has turned out of office Mr Hu Yaobang, the

As manager he is in charge of day-to-day operation, including the distribution of manpower and resources.

Across China economic bureaucrats and party officials have been debating the merits of allowing factory managers more authority on the shop floor, where local party bosses formerly held sway. Conservatives in the party have been sceptical of ceding ideological authority, and reports of violent arguments between factory managers and party officials have filtered back to Peking.

Mr Zhang said the situation was more harmonious in his plant. "There is no big conflict," he said. "We have a clear division of work. I handle administration and personnel responsibilities; the party committee takes care of ideological education."

If Mr Zhang wanted to dismiss a worker, however, he would have to bring it to the attention of the factory committee, which includes the party secretary. The committee would make the final decision.

That is the same procedure followed by Mr Chai Jingdong, the deputy manager of the Chongqing Automotive Engine Plant in Chongqing, Sichuan's largest city. Since the Second World War, when 8,000 factories moved to Chongqing from other parts of China during the Japanese invasion, Chongqing has been Sichuan province's biggest industrial centre and the hub of economic activity in south-west China. Since 1981 the plant has had a licensing agreement with Cummins Engine of the US to assemble lorry and generator engines.

Some of the engines, assembled from parts made at plants near Edinburgh and in Yorkshire, are used in lorries made by Aveling-Barford of Britain.

Before 1981 the engine plant made one product, a French engine, for one customer, the People's Liberation Army. Today the plant has 52 applications to produce various engines for 300 different purposes. In 1986 it made 2600,000 exporting parts to Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia and the US.

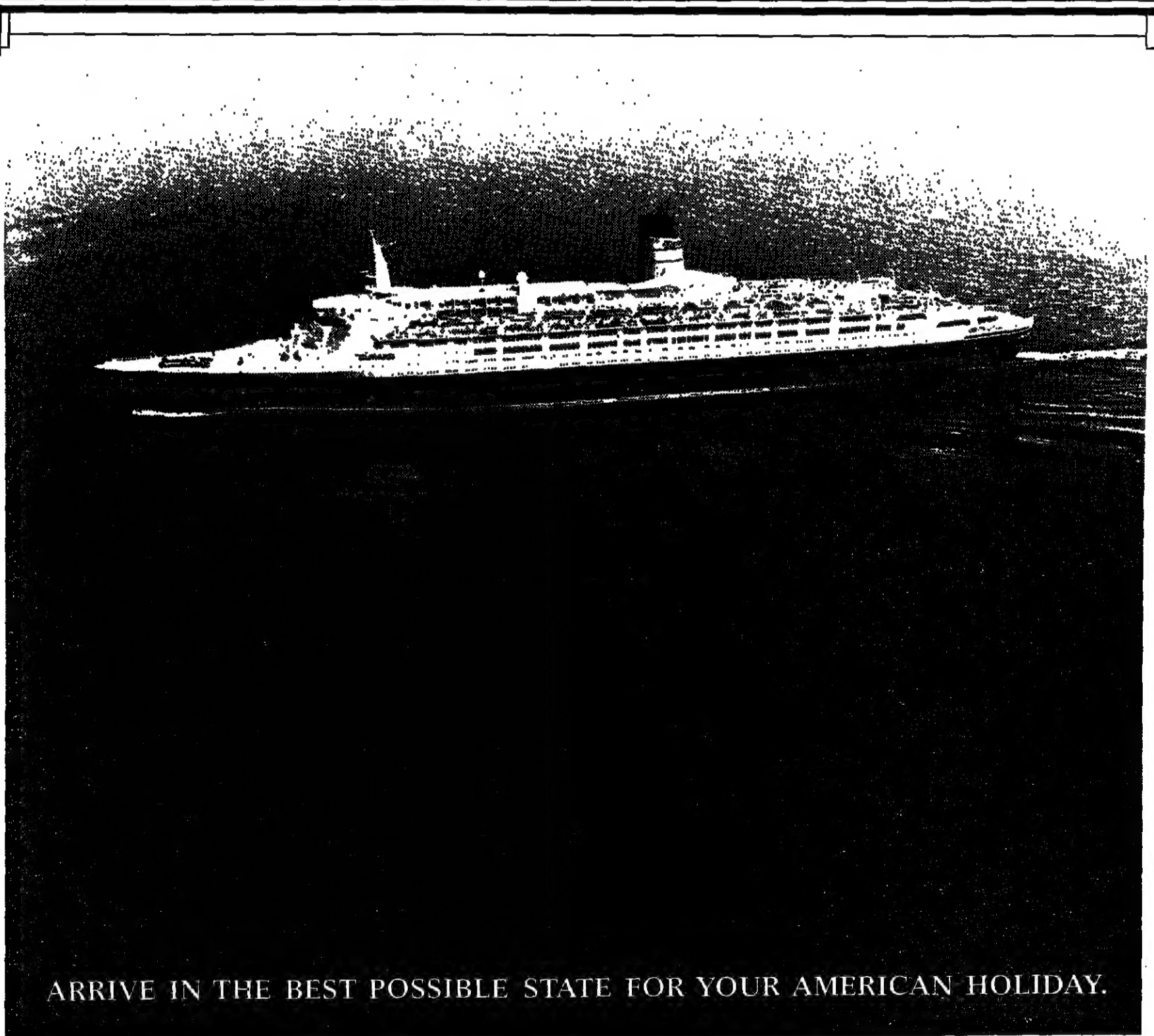
Engine generators for electric power are in big demand throughout China, but especially in Chengdu, which suffers from prolonged power failures. As a result, the Chongqing engine plant's profits are expected to rise from 5.2 million yuan last year to 7 million yuan this year.

That will mean an increase in the average annual take-home salary of 1,500 yuan (£280) of the plant's 2,700 workers. In addition, they receive production bonuses equal to four months' salary at the end of each year, and sometimes more incentive bonuses on top of that.

General Secretary of the Communist Party, closed several newspapers and demoted a handful of academics and bureaucrats, makes little sense.

What makes more sense is the roar of the 2,500 looms that turn out 379 million feet of cloth a year. That production level accounts for about 50 per cent of Chengdu's total textile production. The plant's 12,200 workers weave the cloth (cotton and synthetic fibres), dye it, and make shirts, jackets and skirts from West German, Japanese and Shanghai designs. The output value of the plant in 1986 was 307 million yuan (\$59 million). Profits totalled £10 million. Those figures are based on domestic sales of the plant's products as well as shipments to Japan, East Europe and other parts of the world via Hong Kong.

Mr Zhang, a native of Shandong province, has worked at the plant for 22 years.



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## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Weeping matter

The world's supply of cricket bats is in danger as England's willow trees are threatened by a blight that could become as serious as Dutch Elm Disease. The willow disease, called Watermark, was held in check for a while but is again on the increase. Willow growers and bat manufacturers such as Duncan Fearnley of Worcester are worried about the future of the industry. Fearnley said: "The disease creeps up the middle of the tree, weakens it and stops its growth. Affected trees don't grow big enough to make cricket bats. The disease has doubled and trebled and is now galloping again." He thinks government action is needed and that Colin Moynihan, the new Minister for Sport, should give the matter his urgent attention.

### Legging it

This week's extraordinary cricketing feat will be close to the heart of all who play at that level of the game in which members of the batting team also stand as umpires, as of course, the great Twinn Irregulars always do. Colin Franks recalls a match between Coventry and North Warwick and Nondescripts in which a Nondescript bowler, Tony Lousada, was given an fow decision by the Coventry 12th man. In came the next batsman, and the same umpire gave him out first ball, also fow. It was too much for the Coventry captain, who ordered the umpire off the field, sent on a replacement and then walked out to bat himself. The new umpire gave him out first ball. Lbw.

### Openers

Wisden is the post cricket person's cigarette card. To own a complete set of the cricketing bible is nirvana, with an appropriate price tag on the early ones. But fear not: more reproduction editions are coming along. Willows Publishing Company of Stone, Staffs, run by teacher and village cricketer David Jenkins, have already done some repro editions and have now concluded an agreement with John Wisden and Co to do a lot more: they can bring out two a year for the next five years from the period 1879-1899. Jenkins' reproduction of 1880 will appear in a limited edition of 500 at the end of the month.

### Straight up

The bike is "not much for turning, but it is pure hell on the straightway." What Hunter S. Thompson says of a Vincent Black Shadow motor cycle in *Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas* holds good for the 21-seater pushbike which Guildford Adventure Play Centre is entering in the London to Brighton bike ride tomorrow. It weighs two tons (three when fully laden), and has reached 10 mph on the straight. But it is 18 feet long, doesn't bend in the middle and the steering man needs such enormous strength to control the damn thing that such wild excesses are largely proscribed.

### Nap selection

Do jockeys get saddle-sores? Sitting on those ridiculously tiny saddles during the interminable milling about as the horses are loaded into the stalls does, it seems, have a deleterious effect on that most precious of riding assets, the backside. Cash Assmusen has countered the problem by adopting a fleecy saddle cover; and at Ascot this week Pat Eddery followed his lead, favouring a number in a rather nasty shade of orange.

### Rallying round

Wimbledon starts on Monday: time to start agonizing about why Brits don't make tennis champions. Occasionally people do more than talk one bunch together with a wild ambition of improving British tennis and decided to raise money to send promising young players on scholarships to American universities. They wrote to all 2,400 tennis clubs affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association asking them to sell raffle tickets and to suggest promising youngsters. The response to the former: 6 per cent. The latter: one. "But we won't give up," the group's chief organizer, Hilary West, insists.

BARRY FANTONI



"Why not sell off your stuff and save my bank account?"

# Why cut the apron strings?

Clifford Longley questions the Anglican proposal to condemn Freemasonry

The Great Architect of the Universal, as Freemasons call the Almighty, is presumably not feeling too pleased today with the Church of England. The church has started to undermine the very foundations of British masonry by questioning the implicit blessing which the church has bestowed on it since it started, and which gave it that aura of respectability and piety essential to the whole idea. "Ei tu, Brute" is what Grand Lodge is feeling now.

The day of judgement itself will come a month, when the General Synod decides whether to set its official seal on the caustic findings of the working group set up two years ago. There can be no shadow of doubt that formal condemnation of masonry by the church would be a devastating blow.

No matter how members may seem to shrug it off, as some Metropolitan policemen shrugged off their commissioner's disapproval of masonry issued in 1985, masonry cannot thrive without church assistance. Every lodge has to have its chaplain, and the vast majority of England's third of a million masons would call themselves Anglicans. They may well even have joined when membership of the local lodge seemed a natural extension of church membership. Dr Geoffrey Fisher, until 1961 the Archbishop of Canterbury, was himself a

mason, and so were numerous others in that generation of senior clergy.

The General Synod's working group uses words like "blasphemous" and "heretical" about some aspects of masonic practice and ritual, than which there are no stronger condemnations in the church's vocabulary. They see the Grand Lodge of England as an alternative church, teaching doctrines which Christians cannot accept. What is so astonishing about this judgement is that nothing has really changed since the days masonry was almost an extension of the church itself. Christian doctrine is the same; masonic ritual is the same. No one on the synod working party seems to realize the enormity of calling a former recent Primate of All England a blasphemer and heretic.

What has changed, of course, is the Church of England itself. There is a definite long-term drift in the church's self-understanding, away from the concept of a broad national church towards the idea of a denomination, a distinct sub-culture, with language and rules of its own, and with a jealous regard for the integrity of the faith it preaches. The logic of the new report on masonry is that it is no

longer every Englishman's right to belong to the national church if he so wishes: there is henceforth a test of doctrine to be passed.

And this trend is on all fours with similar developments, such as the continuing debate whether all babies brought to the vestry should be baptised, whether the church should renounce divorce, and whether the selection of bishops should involve the Prime Minister. There is still a strong assumption that the natural and ordinary way for an Englishman to be a Christian is by membership of the Church of England, but if the synod moves formally against masonry next month yet another heavy qualification will have been added to that right: "provided he is not a mason." And it is quite probable it will do so, for the church stands to lose very little. Few if any of this generation's senior church leaders are masons, and the tone of the last synod debate was far from sympathetic.

Nevertheless it is not all over, for the working group's report will be accepted as the last word only if it is not given close theological scrutiny. If the synod applies its analytical grey-matter to the issue there is some chance the findings of the report might be overturned.

For it is not, by Church of England standards, a very good report. It is tendentious, with an unhappy use of exclamation marks to add a mocking "believe it or not!" to various descriptions of masonic behaviour. And it is not rigorous — there is much more than it acknowledges to the questions raised by multi-faith religious services which pray to a common God without reference to Christ.

Finally, the report itself accepts that Grand Lodge is still rethinking some of the wording of its rituals, having already got rid of the ludicrous secrecy oaths. If masonry is not a religion, as it insists it is not, then variations in the wording of rituals to meet the church's theological objections should present no difficulties.

It is not as if these curious rituals were written in tablets of stone, whatever masonry pretends. All the evidence suggests they were devised by 17th century Englishmen who believed in the fashionable Deism of their time, and who liked to enact ancient-sounding ceremonies made up by themselves. The interesting question, avoided by the Anglican report, is why they did, and why they do still play such ritual games. Could it be that there is something that human nature seeks which is missing from the Church of England's own ceremonies?

## David Watts reports on the mass opposition to South Korea's generals

# Firebomb path to Seoul's Olympic flame



government attention. The much larger Protestant church is equally active but probably less visible among the two million or more Christians.

The government has failed to realize how South Koreans have developed politically. They are not prepared to obey unquestioningly the government's order to behave until the 1988 Olympics are over — when, it says, they might be allowed more say in who leads them.

South Korea's economy has far outpaced political change. The country has never had the opportunity to make the interim step from Confucianism to a modern form of functioning democracy. England had Magna Carta to curb the power of kings; Japan had its period of Taisho democracy to help ease it out of feudalism; and in China Maoist-Leninist thought put paid to Confucianism; but Korea moved from Confucian emperor to Japanese colony to the era of general presidents with only a brief period of democracy in between.

The quantum leap now required to satisfy public aspirations and the consequent telescoping of political development would severely strain any society even with more enlightened leaders than President Chun. He and his

advisers seem not to have grasped that with the explosion of technical learning in universities, which now teach more students per head of population than in Britain, has come an equally rapid growth in other fields.

The press may be controlled but schools and university curricula, the church and social institutions teach freedom. The threat from North Korea has always been advanced as the main reason for the need to control political activity but the present younger generation, for whom the Korean War is only hearsay, is unconvinced. They may be allowed only limited travel abroad and the government may circumscribe what they read but the country's vibrant economy pulls in a vast amount of information: students can get any political tract they want from Marx to Thatcher.

Three elements have conspired to discredit the Chun regime and undermined its moral authority. The first was the torture and murder of the student Park Jong Chol, which the government first denied, then paid two police officers to admit to and finally had to reveal was a much more widespread affair. Then there was the announcement in April that South Koreans must wait until after the Olympics for

revision of the constitution which would give them greater say in the election of the president. Finally came Chun's appointment as his successor of his fellow-general and partner in his seizure of power, Roh Tae Woo, who was closely associated with the infamous Kwangju massacre. Kim Dae Jung, the popular choice of many Koreans, has been under continuous house arrest for more than 70 days.

A new cabinet and a deft reshuffle of some senior military posts have since consolidated Chun's stance. He has said he is so determined to see through his political programme that he would rather be killed than yield.

Chun acts like a Yi dynasty monarch while the people increasingly favour a move to democracy. Quite what form this might take has not yet been defined but the works of a brilliant young professor whose books try to bridge the gap have become best sellers and influenced editorial writers on the country's leading daily newspaper.

For the government the great national task may be the holding of the Olympics next year, but for many South Koreans the immediate task is to start work on becoming a real democracy of which they can be proud when the world comes to call in 1988. The government's options in handling the riots are limited, since further rioting in response to severe measures against dissidents could threaten the Olympic Games.

Students have always been the catalysts of political change in recent South Korean history and they have never ceased questioning the legitimacy of the Chun government. Only eight years ago their protests provoked such dissension in the ruling group that President Park Chung Hee was assassinated by the then director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Soon afterwards President Chun took power from a civilian interim president in a bloody coup involving troops withdrawn from frontline positions on the border with the North. The revolt in the city of Kwangju against the re-imposition of military rule, which was brutally suppressed, has remained a stigma not only on the present regime but on the US military and government for its failure to advise against it.

All these things ordinary Koreans knew and were either unable or unwilling to tolerate so long as they became wealthier and as long as they had President Chun's commitment that he would leave office early next year. Now they know that his successor, from an almost identical military background, will bring more of the same. The use of vast numbers of police has been required to prevent even more serious unrest. Only a significant government concession can ensure that real stability returns.

## Making Britain's skies even safer

For many years everyone involved in air transport has taken the freedom of Britain's skies for granted. We are used to congested motorways, not to overcrowded skies. But now, like the United States and some other European countries, our air-traffic control system finds that on some busy days it is reaching saturation point. That is not the fault of the controllers, who are having to work harder than ever, or of the equipment, which is constantly updated. The problem is simply that too many aircraft are being scheduled to fly at the same times, and on the same routes.

It is well known that traffic on the north Atlantic route slumped last year because of fears arising from Chernobyl and the Libyan affair; what is not so widely known is that the increase on British domestic and European routes last summer more than compensated for this drop. Movements handled last year by the London Air Traffic Control Centre, looking after flights over England and Wales, increased by more than 6 per cent to almost one million.

This summer, with American confidence restored, an even greater increase was expected. But the 20 to 25 per cent jump in peak

periods that has materialized in some areas exceeded anything the airlines had forecast.

The Civil Aviation Authority is, however, prepared. Some months ago, on the basis of the information then available, we told the airlines that for the first time in this country we would have to follow the example of the United States and some other European countries and introduce "flow control" on a systematic basis. This means that whenever traffic threatens to peak beyond the point that we feel controllers can safely handle we can temporarily restrict the number of aircraft entering British airspace and taking off from British airports in order to spread the load more evenly throughout the day.

Inevitably these restrictions will cause some delays in the busy periods — delays that will vary by which we shall try to keep to a minimum. But it has been news for passengers and airlines, and we reiterate that we are sure that everyone who flies would rather put up with this inconvenience than accept an erosion in safety standards.

The safety of air-traffic control is normally measured by the incidence of serious airsmashes, by

which I mean those judged to have involved a real risk of collision. This judgement is not made by the CAA but by a body representing all sections of the aviation community. According to their analysis the number of public transport aircraft in British airspace involved in risk-bearing airsmashes fell from 45 in 1977 to 16 in 1985, despite greater traffic, and the figures seem to be published for 1986 show that the rate of airsmashes in relation to traffic volume continued to fall.

As part of its campaign to maintain this improvement the CAA has been spending some £125 million over the past five years on re-equipping the system, including new radars, new navigational aids and new landing systems. Over the next five years we plan to spend more than £200 million. Equipment will include a new computer for our London Air Traffic Control Centre, which preliminary studies are already under way. This is being tackled as a matter of urgency.

The scale of London air traffic by European standards is not widely appreciated. In 1986 Heathrow handled 293,900 public air transport movements and

Gatwick 157,700. The comparable figures for Frankfurt were 235,000, for Amsterdam 158,600 and for Paris Charles de Gaulle 144,900. Consequently, systems that are suitable elsewhere are not necessarily appropriate here.

Nevertheless, we are looking at new ideas from the airlines and our opposite numbers overseas, re-examining some of our own methods, redefining our controllers so that our human resources are concentrated where they are most needed, and we are spending money. We are determined to do all we can to keep Britain number one in Europe.

But we must also ask for patience. There is no panacea, no computer or other item of equipment that will break through the bottlenecks to clear the congestion. It will take time before new concepts, new equipment and, where necessary, more controllers can enable the system to perform once again without undue restriction. Meanwhile there can be no compromise on safety.

Christopher Tugendhat

The author is chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority.

Robert Kilroy-Silk

## Have a go, but have a care

"Learn self-defence" Judge Argyle counselled blackmail victim Simon Bowden-Tebbutt. It sounds good advice, especially in view of the big increase in violent crime and inability of the police to combat it. But it is not as simple as the judge suggests. Learning the skills is easy enough: many local authorities now run self-defence courses — an indication, incidentally, of how dangerous society is seen to have become. But problems arise when the techniques are put into operation. Though we tend to have a romantic image of the innocent and vulnerable victim who manages to turn the tables on a violent assailant, that is not always the way it is viewed by the courts.

The law is clear: an individual may use such force in defending himself and others as is reasonable in the circumstances. That seems fair enough. The difficulty is that juries come to very different conclusions as to what constitutes reasonable force. What one jury will consider a brave and necessary act of self-defence will strike another as the use of excessive force warranting a prison sentence. And there's no knowing which way they will jump.

Consider the recent trial in New York of Bernard Goetz, the so-called "subway vigilante", who shot four youths whom he believed were about to assault and rob him. To some, he is a hero, a model to applaud and emulate. To others, he represents the evil that inevitably accompanies anyone taking the law into their own hands. The several days of deliberation before pronouncing him not guilty of attempted murder is an indication of the jury's division.

There have been similar cases in Britain. The most recent was that of Kenneth Noyes who killed an undercover policeman in the dark in his garden; he was acquitted of murder after saying he acted in panic, believing the man to be an intruder bent on robbery. Similarly, Anthony Ball was acquitted of wounding after firing a shotgun at a brick-throwing mob outside his home in Walsall who had ignored his warnings to disperse. After the case, six prosecution witnesses were bound over to keep the peace.

Neither Robert Foster, who shot armed robbers when they broke into his home, nor John O'Connell, who attacked three youths with a length of piping when they raided his shop, were convicted of any crime.

Others were not so fortunate. Theresa McCandless, for example, was recently given a four-year sentence for fatally stabbing a man

she said was about to rape her. Writing in the *Law Society Gazette*, barrister Gavin McFarland cited several cases of people who began as victims under attack and ended up in the dock. One was a man of 50 who chased and caught a burglar. The burglar was fined £30; his intended victim, who had forced him to the ground and mobilized him with kicks and punches, was convicted of unlawful wounding and given a suspended six-month prison sentence.

Another was a 17-year-old sentenced to five years' youth custody for the manslaughter of a boy who had persistently bullied and extorted money from him for 18 months and who, on the occasion he was stabbed, was threatening to dish out yet another beating.

These cases suggest that caution needs to be employed in carrying out Judge Argyle's advice. They illustrate the extremely fine line dividing what is lawful from that which will be termed criminal. There is certainly, as some commentators have suggested, a "grey area of uncertainty in the law" that desperately needs to be illuminated and which the judge ought to have acknowledged before he gave encouragement to the "have-a-go" crowd.

Clarification of the law has become more urgent with the increase in crimes against the person coupled with the growing unwillingness of the police to deal with certain offences, including housebreaking and car theft. In addition, the police have a generally poor clear-up rate and offenders, when caught, tend to be given a light sentence. These factors, combined, mean that more otherwise law-abiding people will be put in the position of having to defend themselves and their property and, in so doing, run the risk of landing up in court. Indeed, one of the most worrying features of the last few years has been the huge growth of self-help law and order groups, whether they be the officially sanctioned neighbourhood watch schemes, local vigilante groups or private security firms.

All increase the risk of ordinary citizens coming into conflict with criminals and the law. Whether the law ought to be changed to tip it a little more in favour of the victim is debatable. What is not at issue is the need to ensure that it is clear and fair. Only then can we have confidence that, having taken the judge's advice to learn self-defence, we can use it without running the risk of appearing before him as the offender.

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The author was a Labour MP, 1974-86.

Michael Kinsley

## Did you hear the one about...

Washington President Reagan told a good joke at the Venice summit. He was preparing for his weekly Saturday radio broadcast to the nation and, as has happened before, he thought the microphone was off. It seems a goodie for singing "O Sole Mio" and the Lord wondered what would happen if he lost 25 per cent of his brainpower. Result: he sang "O sole, O sole." The Lord then took away half his brains and he sang, "O so, O so." Finally, the Lord took away all his brains and he sang "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling."

To my amazement (and, I confess, delight) there has been refreshingly little fuss over what could easily — if George Bush had said it in New Hampshire, for example — have been treated as a major political gaffe. "See, I can tell that, being Irish," Reagan said. In fact, the lack of reaction had less to do with Reagan being Irish than with Reagan being Reagan. He has dropped so many bricks over the past seven years that people have become numb.

Still, if Reagan's bizarre immunity can help to anesthetize the hair-trigger sensitivities of many American ethnic groups and add a few more opportunities for laughter to the world, he will have performed a legitimate public service. In America, we have a special need to minimize ethnic friction and resentment. But a world of universal and constant respect for these ideals might be hard to live in and, in any event, is not on the horizon. What we need are some guidelines aimed at providing maximum gaiety with minimum offence. Here are a few suggestions.

Rule 1. As Reagan noted, it's better to tell jokes about your own ethnic group. Have you heard the one about the new film called *Jews*? It's the story of a small resort town terrorized by a loan shark. Of course Reagan doesn't really believe that the Irish are inordinately stupid and I don't really believe that Jews are inordinately avaricious. But an ethnic joke told against oneself can become a way of laughing at the stereotype, thereby undermining it, rather than promoting it. Rule 2. If the joke is about some other ethnic group, a good test is whether you would tell it to a friend from that group. If you would be embarrassed to do so, perhaps you should not tell it elsewhere. If you don't even have a friend from that particular group, that's an even better signal to keep quiet.

Rule 3. Jokes about some groups are less offensive than jokes about

others. This is a valid double standard. Black Americans are still everyday victims of oppression and discrimination based on ethnic stereotypes; Italian, Irish, and Jewish Americans far less so (in England, Irish jokes have an edge they don't have here); WASPs — white Anglo-Saxon Protestants — not at all.

Unfortunately, most Wasp jokes just aren't very funny. They have a sense of strain, almost a sense of duty about them, not a sense of natural vicious inspiration. This illustrates the unavoidable truth that a good ethnic joke must contain an element of gloating superiority. A well-meaning naïf once suggested we should invent an all-purpose imaginary group to be the butt of all ethnic humour. It wouldn't work.

Rule 4. Jokes about certain alleged traits are more offensive than jokes about others. This has nothing to do with the validity of the stereotype involved. For example, it is not true that certain ethnic groups inherently smell bad and/or attract insects, and jokes based on this premise are pointless and disgusting. On the other hand, a whole genre of jokes has surfaced in recent years based on the equally false premise that all Jewish women are frigid (the reverse of the traditional stereotype). In that case, the absurdity of the premise turns it into a harmless convention.

Jokes about drunkenness, laziness or greed are more tolerable than about physical characteristics. In an area all its own is stupidity since it implies genuine and immutable inferiority; yet it is the basis of probably half of all ethnic jokes, including some good ones. One comfort here is that the literature lacks any clear consensus about which groups are ostensibly stupider than others.

Rule 5. If you tell an ethnic joke, make sure it's funny. America has recently been subjected to a wave of paperback bestsellers with names like *Terrific Tales*, *Jokes with Chapters on Race, Sex, and So On*. A similar lad has overtaken some all-talk radio stations in the big cities. Unfortunately, most of the jokes are painful not only for their own sake — but as a test — for any offence — an unfunny ethnic joke is merely an expression of contempt. A funny one need not be.

Rule 6. If you hear one you think is good, feel free to laugh. Examine your conscience later.

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The author is editor of *New Republic*.











June 20-26, 1987

SATURDAY

A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE  
ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

## Heart of our summer

It may still be a symbol of summertime, but the taste of a true British strawberry is becoming ever harder to find. Pearson Phillips looks at the war of the strawberry fields

For me, the summer arrived on the back of a lorry in South London last week. It was cold. It was raining. And it was at that grim suicidal hour just before dawn.

Out of the refrigerated truck which had backed into a bay in the New Covent Garden in Nine Elms, Battersea, came these little symbols of sunshine, parties and open frivolity. The first of the home-grown strawberry crop.

To the British this is more than just a fruit. It is a treat. We can despair of the summer climate, shiver at Ascot, shelter from the cloudbursts at Wimbledon, run for cover at garden parties throughout the land. But at least we know one thing. For a short time in July, there will be strawberries for us.

Perhaps they are given to us as some kind of compensation for the lack of a good temperate climate. They suggest summer even if the sun is not shining. They are linked in every childhood memory with long, hot summer days, just as Christmas pudding goes with snow. The first berry we remember was probably a surreptitious gathering from under the net of the family vegetable plot, still warm from the sun and with the taste which you didn't have to be grown-up to appreciate. It is a taste which scientists inadequately describe as "a delicate balance between acidity and juiciness".

That memory of it came back at that cruel hour in New Covent Garden when a wholesaler pushed over a punnet and said "Try a bit of that." For £2 paid at the gate you can wander down avenues of peaches, plums, nectarines, cherries and "straws". There is a bustle of porters, buyers from the catering trade, Spanish lorry drivers with their loads of peaches and wholesalers at their high desks with pens and notebooks, who have risen from their beds at 2am.

Strange things have been happening to strawberries.

Nowadays the outward and visible form of the fruit can be bought all the year round, but without any of its inward and spiritual meaning. There is something outrageous about

being tempted by a strawberry booth in some rain-lashed lay-by in February. It is like football intruding into the cricket season.

Now that Spain has entered the Common Market will British growers find themselves competing with southern Spain, where heat-loving Californian varieties go on producing fruit for months on end, regardless of day length, providing up to 50 tons an acre compared with our six to eight? This weekend, for instance, English strawberries were selling at from 65p to 95p a half-pound punnet, while imports were from 50p to 75p. So what is to be the fate of "our" strawberry? Is it about to be driven underground by slick, imported mass marketing techniques like the English apple?

Will the tide of reform which has been reshaping Wimbledon these recent years even reach down finally to the catering, so that we shall sit eating Euro-strawberries with Common Market cream?

On this point, at least, there is some reassurance. Michael Tierney, of the Allied-Lyons catering division, which is looking for 18 tons of strawberries for the tournament, said: "We are a British company and this is a British event, so one of the things I insist upon is British strawberries."

British strawberries? As I watched the first of the crop being unloaded, packed in clear plastic 250gms punnets which allowed the customer to see the berries underneath, I couldn't help feeling that they didn't much look like anything I was used to. They were huge fruit, dark red and wedge shaped, about eight to the punnet. They looked exotic and vaguely foreign, as did the names of the varieties stamped on the boxes. Hapil? Eisanta?

Where was Royal Sovereign, supposedly the king of good taste? Where were the Cambridge varieties, Cambridge Vigour or Cambridge Favourite, solid reli-

ably plants known to every gardener?

There has been a revolution in the strawberry world. In fact, two revolutions. Peter Brice, the third generation of the family who run Mockbeggar Farm near Rochester, Kent, probably the biggest private strawberry business in Britain, told me with some pride that he had "never tasted a Royal Sovereign in his life." And yet "Mockbeggars", as the wholesalers call them, are the favourites among market men looking for what they term "a good bold berry".

But these Grand Old British berries are now most likely to come from a plant originally bred in Holland or Belgium. A leading Essex grower, Ken Muir of Clacton, is largely responsible for the switch. He is an ex-Coldstream Guards man who for 30 years has run a meticulous nursery down a shrub-lined drive outside Clacton, selling plants and growing about 30 acres of strawberries. "Forget about Royal Sovereign," he told me. "It was living on its past reputation."

As for the Cambridge varieties, a mysterious killer disease

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blame. There were three places in Britain at which strawberries were bred, the John Innes Institute, the West of Scotland College of Agriculture in Ayr and a department of Bristol University. They have all been forced to give up, leaving only the government research station at East Malling in Kent to take over new breeding.

Another theory is that the British have been more interested in looking for strains that resist disease than in going for taste. The foreign newcomers are certainly susceptible to strawberry ailments, like mildew, red spider mite and the dreaded wilt. But growers are prepared to live with that, taking precautions which include massive chemical warfare in return for the advantage of strawberries that taste like strawberries.

There is at least one British breeder who gets occasional royalty cheques through the post. He is Richard Cumberland, now semi-retired in Sussex, who produced an autumn fruiting variety called Aroniel when he ran a nursery in Dorset. The problem is that it is a little soft for commercial

purposes and doesn't travel well. "I am working on that," Cumberland says.

Other revolutions, too, are bearing fruit. The old practice was for the growers to send the fruit to the wholesale markets from where they were distributed to the shops, but that is falling out of favour. "It was never very satisfactory," says Ken Muir. "By the time they arrived on the shop counters they were bruised and battered, fit only for jam."

Growers now prefer to send the pick of their crop direct to the supermarkets, who have specialized in handling delicate perishable groceries. Ken Muir showed me his special plastic punnets, as specified by Marks & Spencer. They are wide and roomy, with a plastic lid to stop the berries being crushed. "Even the weight of one berry lying on another can do damage," he says. And the "cold chain" system is used by the supermarkets to make the strawberries last longer. "It is important to get rid of the field heat. It can make a difference of two or three days in shelf life." From the moment they are picked to the time they are put into a cold cabinet they are kept at just above freezing point.

There is even a special way of picking the fruit. "The stalk should be nipped between thumb and forefinger. The fruit itself should never be touched. And the stalk must remain in the fruit in order that it will not rot."

With the new taste-conscious varieties and the great pains now taken to get the fruit to the customer in good condition, Ken Muir and his colleagues believe they can fight off the imports from Southern Europe and elsewhere. "But only if we get together to tell the public about the superior taste of the home-grown product."

There have been scare stories this year about the effects of the rain and lack of sun. "Every year we have a scare about a possible shortage," says Michael Tierney. "I suspect it is all part of the process of fixing the price..."

So it seems that Wimbledon visitors need have no fears: our small symbol of summer is safe. The English strawberry is alive and well. Even though its parents may be foreigners.

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Illustrations by Peter Brookes

## GRACE AND FLAVOUR

■ The strawberries beloved by the Romans and medieval England were the small wild strawberries found in the woods. It was a sort of source of income for the poor to gather the berries for the street markets. The wild strawberry plants were also cultivated in aristocratic gardens. There is a famous passage in Shakespeare's *Richard III* in which the Duke of Gloucester persuades the Bishop of Ely to leave him alone by sending for some strawberries.

"My lord of Ely, when I saw good strawberries in your garden there, I do beseech you send for some of them."

■ The first "modern" strawberry was produced by Michael Keen, a nurseryman from Isleworth, Middlesex, in the early 1800s. He worked with a curious all-white strawberry of little flavour which had been discovered in southern Chile by a Frenchman some hundred years earlier. Keen crossed this with a large species of wild strawberry which had been discovered in Virginia. The result, presented to the Horticultural Society as "Keen's Seedling", caused a sensation. A contemporary drawing shows fine, round red fruit. The flavour was said to equal the wild parent.

■ Strawberries benefited from the great strides made in plant development by the Victorian nursery trade. One landmark was the repeal of the Sugar Tax in 1874, which ushered in the large-scale production of strawberries for jam. The main problem was that the fruit did not keep. Strawberry fields were laid down close to the city markets.

■ Etymologists argue about the word "strawberry". It comes from the Old English "strew", which means "straw" - although why it should have been given this name is not clear. There may have been a confusion with "strew", because the runners were strawed about the ground. It is nothing to do with putting straw down to keep the fruit clean, a modern practice.

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TIMES



## A toast to the best of berries

The simplest way of eating strawberries is possibly the best. For this you need your own strawberry bed. Pluck a berry by its stalk while it is still warm and place it in your mouth, dipping it in fine castor sugar on the way if you must. The bigger models respond well to being sliced and left for an hour with sugar sprinkled over them. Traditional English strawberries and cream run this a close second, particularly when eaten outside on a green English lawn in the sun. With luck we may see this combination once or twice in July.

Other nationalities have their foibles. The Turks scatter nuts over them and sprinkle them with lemon juice and whipped cream flavoured with rose water. The Italians soak them in orange juice. Some eccentrics believe a sprinkling of pepper enhances the delight.

The French associate them with wine, and Raymond Blanc, who presides at Le Manoir aux Quat Saisons in Oxfordshire is no exception. For what he calls "an informal supper" he likes to serve strawberries in champagne. He makes a purée out of 300gm of strawberries and about 50gm of fine sugar. Leaving the purée in the fridge to cool he washes and hulls 200gm of small berries, sprinkles them with 30gm of sugar and leaves them to absorb the sugar for an hour. A drop of Grand Marnier can also be added to the berries.

Taking four wine goblets he divides the purée between them and arranges the

small strawberries on top. Finally into each glass go two or three tablespoons of champagne.

Raymond Blanc is worried about the English way with strawberry jam. The finished product should be colourful, he says, with plenty of whole berries in it, which means choosing small firm fruit

## MAKING YOUR BED

Perhaps the best way of getting a tasty British strawberry is to grow it yourself. Ken Muir, a leading grower, believes the amateur gardener will benefit from the tactics of the professionals. He even thinks it worthwhile to put a rain gauge among the strawberry beds. Two to three inches of rain as the fruits form is ideal and nature seems to have provided that amount unaided this year. Otherwise, use a sprinkler, but beware - watering has to be done with care. Too much early in the year "encourages leafy growth and meagre fruit". But too little later on "gives you that dry cotton-woolly taste."

Muir says that the greatest amateur sin is to keep restocking the beds with runners from the original plants, or to take runners from friends and neighbours. "Most plants will crop well for around three years. After that they should be replaced with stock certified to be free of disease. Using home-produced runners from old stock is the way disease is spread."

which is fresh and without moisture. Any old fruit won't do.

The Americans have a national addiction to strawberry shortcake. Jonathan Waxman serves it in Jans restaurant in London's Albemarle Street. He bakes two halves of a shortcake (which Americans tend to refer to as "a biscuit") and fills it with a strawberry compote, made by slicing and macerating the fruit in light brown sugar and adding some cooked rhubarb. He makes a purée out of some of the compote, which acts as a liquid base for the whole confection to stand in, like Alcatraz sitting in San Francisco Bay.

Though it borders on cruelty to fruit, some people make a habit of drowning strawberries in cocktails. A "Bloodhound" is made from one third gin, one third French vermouth and one third Italian vermouth, plus two or three strawberries. Shake everything together and strain. That should keep the summer cold out.

If it ever gets warm enough for cold soup, strawberry summer soup should get the guests confused. For four, take one pound of strawberries, six fluid ounces white wine, three tablespoons of lemon juice, the grated rind of half a lemon and two ounces of sugar. Give all the ingredients a whirl in the blender and serve.

If you can float a small strawberry leaf, symbol of "excellence", on top, so much the better.

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## THE TIMES COOK

## A slice of the upper crust

From the rich, full flavour of fresh bread to a simple, rough pâté, there is nothing to beat the home-made touch, says guest cook Lynda Brown

Diane Ledbetter



There is a certain satisfaction in taking time out in the kitchen occasionally to go back to basics, to dabble, perhaps, in the kind of things our grandmothers took as part of the daily kitchen routine, or simply as a soothing restorative from the pressures of inventiveness which seem to dog the food scene these days.

Take home-made bread, for example. While it is true that the consumer revolution did much to stem the tide of Mother's Pride, it is equally true that, with very few exceptions, if you want really good bread you must bake your own.

White bread in particular has become the Cinderella of the baking world — and yet how good and satisfying it can be. For anyone who yearns for the rich, full taste of a true country bread, this Canadian recipe may yet convert the nation back. And please don't worry when you read it through for the first time — modern recipes have conditioned us into believing that successful bread needs a lot of yeast and not much time. In fact, the reverse is true.

Like a good wine, bread needs long ageing to ripen and mature the dough, and minimum yeast, the natural yeasts present doing the job much more effectively. The result is a loaf full of flavour and a wonderful honeycomb texture such as you have never bitten into before, or at least not for a very long time.

Fain de Champagne

(1 large loaf)

Day one

225gm/8oz unbleached strong white bread flour

scant tsp salt

225ml/8fl oz tepid water

scant 1/2 tsp dried yeast

Day two

120gm/4oz wholemeal, rye or barley flour

120ml/4fl oz tepid water

Day three

Approx 340gm/12oz of unbleached strong white flour

120ml/4fl oz tepid water

On day one, mix the ingredients listed in a roomy bowl, cover with a plate and leave overnight. Repeat this on day two, adding the water first, and then the flour to the batter, now known as a sponge due to its bubbly appearance.

On day 3, beat in the rest of the water and enough flour to make a workable dough, knead for 5-10 minutes, adding extra flour as necessary until the dough is smooth

and elastic. Cover and leave to rise at room temperature until it has doubled in bulk, or for as long as you want until it is convenient to bake the bread.

At this stage, punch back the dough, knead briefly, and shape into a long oval loaf. Place on a baking sheet liberally sprinkled with flour or semolina, sprinkle a little more on top, and prove in a warm place, lightly covered with a plastic sheet. This should not take long, and as the dough has a tendency to spread, it is better to under rather than over-prove (it will rise spectacularly in the oven in any case).

Meanwhile, preheat the oven to its hottest setting. Slash the top of the loaf with a couple of deep cuts using a sharp knife and transfer immediately to the oven. After 15 minutes, turn down to moderate heat, 180°C/350°F/gas mark 4, and continue cooking for another 20-25 minutes. Cool on a rack.

Once you have mastered the basic idea, this method can be used to make breads with different flavours and mixes to suit individual tastes.

An inexpensive basic pâté is another useful recipe to be able to turn your hand to. This is one of the best I have found, from *Gambols in Gastronomy*, published in 1960 by William Wallace Irwin, a flamboyant writer of pre-nouvelle days. Purists will no doubt frown at the amount of breadcrumbs, but do not let that bother you — judge the results for yourself.

Pork Liver Pâté

(serves 4-5)

120gm/4oz lean pig's liver

60gm/2oz pork back fat

120gm/4oz soft breadcrumbs, preferably brown, soaked in 150ml/5fl oz milk

1 heaped tsp finely chopped mushrooms

2.5cm/1in piece of carrot, finely grated

1 tsp minced onion

1 tsp each of nutmeg, thyme, powdered or crumbled bay leaf and black pepper

1/2 tsp salt

1 tbs brandy

1 small egg

Mince the liver and fat, or process briefly in a food processor, putting in the cubed pieces of fat first and then adding the liver, but be careful not to process to a slush. Turn into a bowl, add all the other ingredients and beat well. The consistency should be that of a thick batter something like that of a plum pudding.

Let it stand for a couple of hours for the flavours to mingle, pour into a smallish deep terrine or earthenware dish, leaving 2.5cm/1in of headspace, set on another contain-

ing a good 2.5cm/1in water and cook in a low oven, 140°C/275°F/gas mark 2, for about 1 1/2 hours, or until the pâté shrinks from the side and the juices run clear. Cool and leave for 24 hours before serving.

The Chicken Information Bureau recently hailed the virtues of "added value" chicken products, ready coated with extraneous flavourings, a market now apparently worth £150 million a year. Stuff and nonsense, I say. For a truly succulent, tasty chicken, try cooking it in nothing other than a casing of salt, which bakes to form a hard crust but keeps the bird beautifully moist and tender.

Hot or cold, it revives a plain chicken into something worth eating. Should you be so lucky as to live near an amenable butcher who deals in real chickens, ask him to get you an unserviceminded one, complete with head and feet, and to hang it for you for a week or even longer, as you would the Christmas turkey, and you will find the flavour much improved.

Chicken in Salt

(serves 4)

1 1/2kg/3 1/2lb fresh chicken, trussed, up to 2 1/2kg/5 1/2lb salt

Spread two huge pieces of cooking foil over a roasting tin, overlapping the centres by about 10cm/4in. Cover the base with a 2.5cm/1in layer of salt and sit the chicken on top. Cover the vent with a piece of foil to stop salt getting into the cavity.

Using your arms, draw the foil up loosely around the chicken. Fill with enough salt to completely bury the bird and wrap up tightly, enclosing the mountain of salt. Cook in a very hot oven, 230°C/450°F/gas mark 8 for 1 1/2 hours. Remove from the oven (at this point you can happily keep the bird waiting in its cocoon for half an hour or so), and fold back the foil to reveal the hardened crust.

Bring the whole thing down on the working surface, remove the pieces of broken crust and ease the chicken out gently. It will be pale golden and aromatic. Brush any remaining salt off with a good thick brush.

You can put herbs or other flavourings into the cavity and under the skin if desired, and it lends itself to any number of little sauces, relishes or fruit compotes to serve on the side. A creamy garlic purée made with fresh garlic, let down with milk or a little cream, is ambrosial.

## DRINK

Eric Beaumont



## Breaking down the barriers to excellence

Alsace's out-of-favour wines deserve fairer treatment in Britain, says Jane MacQuitty

"It is very slow," admits Master of Wine Liz Berry. "We've done a tasting every month since we started but we couldn't run it as a business just on its own." The business concerned is not offering some obscure Zimbabwean munge but the wines of a classic French wine producing region, Alsace.

Quite why the fine, dry, fruit and flower garden white wines of Alsace have been ignored by British wine drinkers for years has always been a mystery to me. But Liz Berry, who, together with her husband Michael, started L'Alsacien in September last year from the same address as their excellent and comprehensively stocked Old Brompton Road wine emporium La Vigneronne, feels she has the answer. "People are confused with the identity of Alsace wines; all the names are rather Germanic and it is very hard to get them to realize that these wines are actually dry."

She believes that one solution would be to reduce the gothic script and teutonic style of most Alsace labels so that they would play second fiddle to the words "Alsace" and "France". But clearly, with Britain drinking under two million bottles of Alsace wines annually, compared to the 122 million consumed by the French themselves, the reduction of the Great British Public's Alsace-appreciating palate has some way to go.

To my mind, the Berry's L'Alsacien wine list, running to nearly 40 pages and offering more than 100 hundred different Alsace wines, liqueurs and eaux de vie, does much to dispel many of this region's most obvious wine misconceptions. It can be obtained from L'Alsacien, 105 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (01-589 3320) and the latest edition will be published in a fortnight's time.

The catalogue also lists the various types of Alsace wines, together with a tasting note on each, and gives a useful run-down on the region's seven major wine grapes, plus Alsace oddities such as the Klevener de Heiligenstein, a white wine made from the Savagnin Rosé grape, a variety now found only in and around the village of Heiligenstein. It provides full details of many of the 50 or so grand cru vineyards and includes a useful vintage chart.

Alsace wines with their mostly bone dry, pungent, fruity-flower style, make perfect warm weather wines. In addition, their direct, dry, almost austere character makes them excellent food wines, unlike their sweet German relatives on the other side of the Rhine.

A good place to start L'Alsacien wine appreciation is the '84 Riesling, Grand Cru Wiebelsberg. Domaine Fernand Gresser, from a stony slope overlooking the village of Andlau, to the north of the region (£5.75). This green-tinted white wine has a lovely, firm, verdant herbaceous scent and taste and would happily partner many a summer dish.

Much finer still is the '85 Riesling Kaefferkopf from the unfortunately named Sick Dreyer firm (£5.25), whose aromatic, flowery bouquet and delicious, full, floral palate shows all the promise of the highly regarded 1985 Alsace vintage.

Alsace wines made from the Muscat grape are not easy to find over here and L'Alsacien has an excellent example with its '85 Muscat, Grand Cru Hachburg, £7.59 from Joseph Cattin, whose elegant, distinctive, flowering currant style has been very well made.

For me, the starriest wine in L'Alsacien's firmament is its amazing '83 Gewürztraminer Grand Cru Kirchberg de Barr, also from Jean Heywang (£7.20), whose glorious, rich, full, spicy lychee-like nose and taste is a must for every Gewürztraminer fan.

Finally, the carefully made Alsace wines from the Domaine Ostertag, now under the youthful eye of André Ostertag, are worth seeking out. L'Alsacien has a few but the major stockists of Ostertag are Morris & Verdin at 28 Churton Street, London SW1.

It has a sensational Ostertag '83 Gewürztraminer, whose heavenly, full-flavoured rose-scented wine is rich but not sweet and boasts an extraordinary 14.8 per cent alcohol. Not cheap, priced at £15.20 a bottle, but an Alsace experience all the same.

L'Alsacien's prices listed here are the per case per bottle rate.

## EATING OUT

## Capable with kebabs and Greek without the grease

The kebab — why the British should have adopted the Turkish word rather than the French or Greek one remains unclear — is as universal a type of food as the pie; but while the notion is immutable, actual methods are as varied as the materials.

Preparatory marinades may be wet or dry or non-existent. Those used by brochette-operators in the Moroccan cities of Fez and Meknes are dry, while a Greek Cypriot restaurant, such as Yerakina, marinades lamb's liver in red wine and lemon juice. It also bards its pork souvlaki with strips of fat so that the meat does not desiccate with the heat of the embers.

This is one of the better establishments in Camden Town, which, along with Haringey, has the largest concentration of Cypriots in

Jonathan Meades on a Greek feast, a Japanese jaunt and a not-so-royal café that would make Wilde go wild

London: one may assume, then, that it is one of the better establishments in the capital. It occupies the former premises of Koritsas, a café notable for its never-switched-off television and its homous soup, a dish which is offered nowhere else.

Yerakina's management has clothed the place with gingham; it has also introduced, as a decorative feature, a sort of "roof" of panicles, which protrudes from high up on one wall.

The menu is less original than that of its predecessor, but the meat is of really decent

quality. The mixed grill offers the aforementioned liver, which is succulent and quite transformed by its pre-grill bath; first rate sheftalia; the pork I mentioned; tasteless mushrooms (grilled fungus must have oil); a lamb cutlet flavoured with coriander; smoked pork; the hard salt cheese called halloumi; delicious loukanika sausage which is akin in name, if not matter, to the Basque sausage.

The taramasalata is a disappointment — gelatinous and shy of cod's roe. If you drink retsina, which I find irresistible, and burn your mouth with

ouzo, two of you will still pay less than £30.

The Japanese kitchen is, unsurprisingly, hierarchical. Barbecue cooking — the word barbecue is, incidentally, Hawaiian — is called yakitori and is on a lowish rung of the ladder. So far as I know the only specialist yakitori bars in London are the Kitchen Yakitori off Bond Street, which I wrote about last December, and Nanabachi, a minimalist, cramped place with a non-Nippon management — it is part of a fast-food chain with branches in Japan, USA and south-east Asia.

The obligatory rock and roller — you find at least one specimen in every Japanese restaurant — was at the bar itself, pouring sake for the cook and telling anyone who cared to listen about his last gig in Osaka. He was evidently an old hand for, despite his ear-studs and nose-to-pipes denture, he ate and ordered like a Sanyo middle manager — he kept on demanding further dishes, more sake, more Sanyo beer, and rendered the idea of a "structured" meal quite redundant.

The main problem with this place is the homogenization, which is achieved by dumping most skewers in a pot of sauce the colour of oxblood before they are served. They are served chaotically. The good skewers held pork wrapped around asparagus and eel fillets; the less good ones held over-salted octopus, "veal" (which was reminiscent of pork) and aubergine, green peppers and mushrooms.

The nicest thing to come off the grill was an inch-thick lamb chop with a fistful of garlic. Otherwise there are raw vegetables with a dip that contains some form of radish and something billed as Japanese Madeira cake, which suggests that this is one area in which plucky little Madeira really can vanquish mighty Japan. With three beers and no other drinks, the bill for two was £49.

It is because I have not been there rather than because of a desire to plead sexual probity that I am forced to admit that I am a stranger to houses of assignation in Istanbul. Still, I imagine that the "reception" area of such a house would not look much different to Pasham, a new and decoratively outrageous restaurant off Regent Street. It might seem a sacrilege to



mention wedding cake in such a context, but that wearsome epithet is the one that fits this place's frenetic plasterwork.

Wherever you turn, there is a capital in the shape of a woman's head or a gilt sconce or an ornate moulding. And if you don't turn, you're looking into a mirror that reflects those and more: tanks whose fish had not yet been delivered, a mixed forest of woodgrains, the waiter who hasn't a clue what you're on about.

But after a few false tries he'll bring what you want. It's best to want kebabs — the starters such as mashed aubergine, cold and unsalted tongue and artichoke hearts with peas and carrots were mainly notable for their lack of spice and thus of flavour. When the French talk about ingredients talking for themselves, they are not so ingenious as to believe that things talk without some interpretative agent, some mediating complement. Here there is a fear of dressing up — the kitchen should take its cue from the decor.

Its kebabs, though, are commendable: they are spiced up with considered abandon. The dish I ate comprised one of well-flavoured beef with another of indeterminate (lamb?) mince, formed to make something like a spirit level of meat. Along with these you get some lumps of chicken, a powerful home-woven yoghurt sauce and pulped tomato full of chilli.

The thing to avoid here is pas/sami cooked in foil: it is as

bitter as aloes and chewy as crabs. Turkish wines are not that subtle and Buzbag is a kiss from Mike Tyson. Unlike many Turkish wines, it doesn't have the phone number of the winery on its label, so one is bereft of a good afternoon's telephonic complaining, £34 for two.

Richard Ellman's forthcoming biography of Oscar Wilde enumerates the sermons preached against that dandy after his fall. I doubt if any one of them would cause him so much grief as the sight of Trust House Forte's Café Wilde. We all know he was prodigal with his words, his body, his life — but to suffer the posthumous indignation of loaning his name to this place!

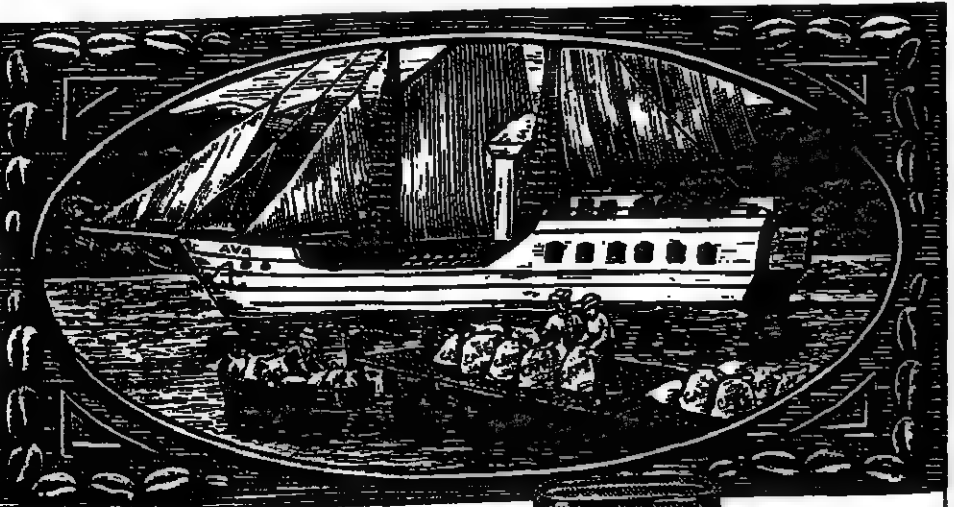
This chunk of the Café Royal has been refurbished with an acreage of satin-finish wood and a tub or two of brownish paint. I ate a slummy brochette of mixed meat which cost £6.25 — so each inch-cube of displeasure worked out at £1.25. Someone should think again before there's a rumbling in Père Lachaise.

Yerakina: 10 Kentish Town Road, NW1 (01-485 5743) Mon to Sat, noon-3pm and 6-12pm.

Nanabachi: 73 Heath Street, NW3 (01-794 6158) Tues to Sun, noon-3pm and 5.30-11.30pm.

Pasham: 12 New Burlington Street, W1 (01-434 3583/4) Everyday, noon-midnight.

Café Wilde: 18 Air Street, W1 (01-437 9050) Everyday, noon-midnight.



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## THE ARTS

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## TELEVISION

Book Publishers, and Robert Maxwell was still locked in legal combat with Harcourt Brace, the report was timely. For too long, as Matthew Evans of Faber put it, publishing has been a cosy, dusty occupation: it is time for it to become a real business.

And big business it now certainly is, as the casino graphics and expensive skyscraper backgrounds of this programme continually reminded us. Catherine Cookson has a £4 million deal for a stack of novels. Shirley Conran will expect £2½ million worldwide for her next. We met plucky Douglas Adams, as he hitchhiked round Scotland promoting his latest book, whose American rights had been auctioned off over the phone in an hotel room for over \$2 million.

This is all, as Adams cheerfully admitted, fine for the successful few, but where does it leave the struggling first-time novel-writer or compiler of poetry collections? The clear answer seemed to be: nowhere. Fewer and fewer authors will earn more and more money writing fewer and fewer books which sell more and more copies. Eventually the whole publishing world will become one massive airport bookstall selling one Frederick Forsyth book. But that reckons without competition, which drives these deals on: the problem, as Robert Lusty nicely put it (using *Cider With Rosie* as an example) is that not every author aims at or even wants a world market.

The programme's excellent reporting of the multi-national deals had the beginnings of interesting talks with Peter Mayer of Penguin and Matthew Evans about the reasons publishers take on different sorts of books. But it was diffused by a digression into publicists and their predictable work, here limited to looking decorative in the Groucho Club. It was the engaging and forthright Roger Strauss from New York who put the current first of the magnates for publishing houses into the best perspective: not philanthropy, not even the certainty of profit (unlikely at best) but pure ego was the main reason for the boom. And that scarcely bodes well for authors.

William Holmes

Paul Griffiths interviews Ernst Krenek, aged 87, who is in London to attend an Almeida concert of his music

## Modern music's great survivor



The composer Ernst Krenek: "I am now an old gentleman living in the middle of the desert"

Born in Vienna in 1900, Ernst Krenek is our last witness to the cultural turmoil of the century's first quarter: one shakes a hand that shook the hands not only of Schoenberg and Stravinsky, but of Rilke, Berg, Busoni, Adorno, Kraus, and one interprets a mind, still spry and creative, that has puzzled through the maze of musical developments since the First World War.

I ask first why at that time he had elected to study with Franz Schreker rather than Schoenberg. "Schoenberg did not have such a reputation in bourgeois circles: he was regarded as a madman. Schreker was more reliable. Also, it was difficult during the war to get transport out to Modling."

"But then after the war I did go to one of the private concerts: one had to ring up one of the 'bodyguards' to ask permission to be admitted. And after the concert a little man came up to speak, looking very shy, and I thought: 'Who is this person? Can't they find anybody more impressive to make the announcement?' Of course, that was Schoenberg. Then a little later I called on him and we had a heated discussion for two hours about who was the greater composer. Beethoven or Schubert. Naturally, he was for Beethoven. He didn't mind how long he argued, but he had to make his point."

Krenk has travelled to London from his Palm Springs home to be present at the Almeida Festival concert tomorrow night which is featuring five of his works.

Krenk came, as he says, "back to Schoenberg".

"I think I had the impression that I had reached the end of the line with my neo-romanticism: it didn't produce any more possibilities. And because of my acquaintance with Berg and Webern, I came to know their music, and studied it." Were they personally approachable? "Berg yes: he was a very social person, very easy to talk to. Webern less so. He didn't talk much unless the subject interested him: then he would start a little preachment."

However, Webern was the greater musical influence, and he has followed Webern's practice of beginning a work with the composition of a 12-note series rather than a musical theme. "I also knew Adorno very well, and visited him in Oxford in 1935: he influenced me very much intellectually, and because of that I was separated from Stravinsky - but then I saw Stravinsky often when he turned to 12-tone music and we were both in California."

"Karl Kraus was also a profound influence on my intellectual development. I read his magazine ever since 1918, and I knew him personally in his last two years. I was very impressed by his moral stature: his integrity, his intransigence. And I was impressed by his poetry. I selected seven poems to set to music, and he came to the first performance: though he didn't understand anything of music,

and he certainly didn't like 12-tone music, Schubert's 'Bei dir' was the only thing on the programme that appealed to him: it was the closest to his beloved Offenbach."

Krenk also admired Kraus as his model in writing German (he has written most of his own librettos and some verse for songs), but then in the mid-1930s he began learning English in the increasing likelihood that we would have to make his home in America. He had also, I point out, prepared himself for the journey in *Jonny spieh auf*.

"Yes, but at that time I didn't know anything about America except that there were gangsters and there was Prohibition, and I didn't like either. The picture was purely romantic, in the spirit of Goethe's phrase: 'Amerika. Du bist es besser.' After all, the black man in the opera represents America and optimism; if I'd known how negroes are really treated, I couldn't have written it."

It was in 1938 that he made the move to the United States, after which his music began to introduce elements of the newer serialism and electronic material, but without, as he sees it, any further essential change of style. I ask, finally, whether his unparalleled experience of the range of 20th-century music has left him with any view of where we go from here.

"I am now an old gentleman living in the middle of the desert. I don't listen to much music. And the little that I do hear, once in a while, I don't care for."

Wonderful, but  
too much PR

## EXHIBITIONS

Ansel Adams:  
Classic Images  
Barbican

Undeniably an important part of Henry Moore's hold on the public imagination is that, like Picasso - yet how unlike - he cut the right sort of figure for a great artist in the middle of the 20th century. And he did it, seemingly, quite unselfconsciously.

Ansel Adams, four years his junior, would appear to have gone very deliberately about creating what is almost an American equivalent among artistic personalities: with him, too, one is conscious (or meant to be) that he has sprung from the soil, in tune with the forces of Nature, and all the rest of it.

In Adams's case, it all has Whitmanesque overtones and, if one tends to think of Whitman as a bit of a poseur, we are likely to recognize his modern disciple as (what may be the same thing) a sus-

piciously skilful manipulator of his own PR.

This makes it rather more difficult than it should be to take the current, deeply reverential show of Adams's "Classic Images" (that is what they are firmly called), at the Barbican Art Gallery until July 19, absolutely at its face value. Of course Adams was a wonderful photographer: the textures of his best landscapes look positively edible, his portraits are penetrating, his close-ups of wood and rock have powerful abstract qualities.

For those with some technical interest there is a room of paired images produced by different printing processes, and for those who would like to look a little beyond the familiar sage of the backwoods there are some intriguing experimental pieces which show him reacting to the sophisticated urban currents in photography during the Twenties and Thirties. Yes, he is wonderful, but it is a pity he put quite so much time and energy into telling us so.

John Russell Taylor

## Splendid fun

A Midsummer  
Night's Dream  
Regent's Park

In a June as vile as this one Caroline Smith tempted the gods by beginning her production with a thunderclap. Perhaps sympathetic magic was at work, for the rain held off until the theatricals of the last scene.

It will be a sad business if the weather curtails future performances since Quince's troupe are a brave crew and their antics round off a production which, offering an amazing new insight, does adorn a straightforward reading with pleasant touches. On the natural set of grass, trees and steps seemingly cut into the rocky mound, fairies metamorphose from the bushes, stealing forward to oversee the mortal world.

Paul Shelley as Oberon makes several such early sorties. Where other performers have not mastered the art of holding our willing attention while raising their voices, Shelley, more the wise teacher than monarch, never blurs the clear pointing of his lines. However, when Titania (Lynn

Farleigh) describes the world thrown into disorder by their quarrel, the scene needs clearer emphasis or corroborative support.

The bubbling laughter in Juliette Grassby's Hermia gives her early scenes a delightful sense of impetuous love; and, in another agreeable touch, Peter Doran's Lysander ruffles his hair to give it the fashionable look before edging up on her with embraces in mind. The confusions of the love-crazed couples generate tremendous jollity, at least until they start shouting. Christopher Ryan takes the character of Puck from the line that he makes Oberon laugh, and begins by playing him as a jester, earthy, rustic and gifted with immortal middle age.

And so, weather permitting, to Quince's magical comedy, with Ian Talbot's Bottom slapping the navel bag of his barbed armour and unconsciously weeping after rubbing his eyes with onion. The production misses the spiritual nourishment of the poetry but, in the chaff, the genuine laughter is a quality to be grateful for.

Jeremy Kingston

## THEATRE

Hard Times  
King's Head

Dickens's warning on the consequences of uncaring economic theory is not without topical interest; and by half-dramatizing it, as a narrative with scenic illustration, Stephen Jeffreys has done remarkable justice to the fable.

Four actors appear against Hugh Durrant's grim stanic backdrop of the Coketown flywheels. They form up as a chorus or as a union meeting; they step out of character to tell the story; and they play the 20 parts involved in the chronicle of Gradgrind's School of Hard Facts, the rebellion of his children, and the martyrdom of Dickens's ideal worker, Stephen Blackpool.

Some of the performances in Dilys Hamlett's production achieve identity only by verging on the one-dimensional grotesque. John Curry, much too young for Gradgrind, goes through the show with his features locked in an immovable frown; Jonathan Stephens can do nothing but leer and bluster as Bounderby, the beastly banker.

Elsewhere, the same performers achieve light, well-nu-



Tom (John Curry) tells Louisa (Helen Bourne) he is leaving

anced performances. And there is some delicious acting from Susan Bovell as the matrimonially scheming Mrs Sparsit, whose genteel stratagems misfire on the grand scale.

*Hard Times* consists partly of Dickens's bumptious Victorian contemporaries and partly of Regency characters who emerge with startling delicacy and glancing wit. Witness Mr Stephens's transformation from the oafish banker to the poisonously well-bred voluptuary, Hart-house; or Helen Bourne,

changing from the ineffably self-sacrificial Louisa to Bounderby's frisky old mother.

The other point, revealed most powerfully through compression, is that here, for once, Dickens is judging actions rather than people; and that Gradgrind, finally defeated by the prize pupil of his own model school, is still capable himself of undergoing a moral education. This is a modest show that exerts an increasingly powerful grip.

Irving Wardle

## Faulkner's shadow

Chris Peachment meets Richard Ford, whose novel of America's South, *A Piece of My Heart*, was published in Britain last week

"I did just kill a man here, wasn't a minute past you drivin' up."

"Who'd you kill?" he said, watching the empty boat dawdling in the rain breeze.

"Damned if I know. Whoever it was, though, didn't have no business being here. I'll tell you that. I'll tell you that right now."

It is giving nothing away to say that this exchange is both the end of the short prologue to Richard Ford's *A Piece of My Heart* and also the end of the whole sad and violent tale. Those precisely-caught cadences of speech, however, are very revealing, and if you don't recognize them as coming from the unlovely part of the American South, then a crash course in Faulkner and Eudora Welty is called for. Not that Richard Ford is exactly influenced by either of them, in spite of growing up "just across the way from Eudora".

He was born in Jackson,

Mississippi in 1944, and lived there for the first 18 years of his life. "There's no way you don't grow up surrounded by Faulkner. But he's too large a giant. You can't write under his shadow. If there is anything of Faulkner in my book, then I hope it's the best. And if there's anything of Eudora then I hope that's the best, too."

Ford left for college in Michigan in 1962, clear in his mind that he would never "get loose unless I went away".

"When you live in the South you either feel it is the centre of the world or you feel you are deprived of the rest of the country. There is still this residual pull there to be seen as the old romantic South, when in fact the best thing you can do for the South is to see it as no different from the rest of the country. The one way to upgrade your thinking about the South is to realize that the one and only way in which it differed was that it was wholly

founded on racism. 'Bismirched' is a word which keeps occurring to me in connection with the South's history."

*A Piece of My Heart*, his debut, was published in the States in 1976, but is only now achieving its first publication here. It still portrays a vicious and motiveless violence hanging over its milieu, a swampy island in the Mississippi, and a threat which seeps from its characters' pores.

"To say true, that was the way I was feeling about myself when I wrote it. I wrote it in Michigan where I had a feeling of utter displacement. I had a grant and I had, well, no excuses not to write it, and I felt fearful. It's a book about displacement, about trying to discriminate between love and sex, about trying to stay alive."

The *Sports* writer, his third novel, although his first to be published here in 1980, is altogether a funnier, more optimistic book, in spite of being about a man suffering a severe case of something like displacement. The journalist hero lives in New Jersey, has recently divorced after the death of a child, and spends his time in a sort of emotional wasteland immediately recognizable to almost anyone living in modern times; a state in which, for no obvious reason, the nerve endings are left exposed for too long to beat.

"One reviewer said it was about a mid-life crisis. And I thought: Well, it is. Not. Why short-change me to that extent? The condition is one for which the word 'aliena-



Richard Ford: "I guess my sensibilities have softened a little"

tion" is simply inadequate. It's about a feeling of being exposed, of being on the spot, of being observed. It's also about coming to grips with exactly where you are geographically speaking.

"America is such an enormous place. And with the ability to move around so much, no one is ever in the place they think they ought to be. There is always the pull of the other place, the attractiveness of an unoccupied space. But these descriptions: someone's depressed, someone's alienated, they never seem adequate to me. But it is a quieter work than *A Piece of My Heart*. I'm older now and I guess my sensibilities have softened a little."

Ford now divides his time between Montana, where his wife is a town planner, and the South. Montana used to be home to a rackety gang of writers, actors, professional drunks, and general subversives which was usually reckoned to have been led by the author Thomas McGuane, and included Peter Fonda, Richard Brautigan, Warren Oates and Sam Peckinpah. The last three are now dead and, according to Ford, McGuane is a reformed character with an interest in horses.

"He has never seemed to me to be anything but a wise man. But then I would hope that my own indecencies would be forgotten. Or at least forgiven. He taught me something wonderful, which is that the only way to take a bad review is personally. Someone don't like your book, then you've made an enemy. You have to work so long, and so hard to get the opportunity to say something that's right. That's why it's called *A Piece of My Heart*."

## Brilliant mirror image

## CONCERTS

Philharmonia/  
Andrew Davis  
Festival Hall

swept into its big tune with great conviction.

Why did Holst give the "god" (even without its public-school hymnbook connotations) is so awesomely stately? The answer is surely that true joy can only be based on emotional stability - the stability, in this case, of a great, aspiring tune for unison strings. And it was this rock-solid quality that Davis's performance captured.

He was good, too, in "Uranus", tilting it into a slightly bumptious, "music-

hall conjuror" vein. And his "Mars", although it seemed an unusually enthusiastic charge onto the battlefield, did have a feverish excitement.

But in more reflective movements, Davis's touch seemed less certain. "Neptune" was too fleshy to be ethereal (and the gallant ladies of the Philharmonia Chorus were surely held too long in the final "stuck groove" effect).

It was significant, too, that the Philharmonia's playing, which had been satisfyingly fat and assured elsewhere, became curiously tentative in the chording of "Venus".

Earlier a young Hungarian pianist, Károly Mocsári, made a credible, if as yet rather innocuous, performance of Rachmaninov's Third Concerto.

Richard Morrison

Bournemouth  
Sinfonietta/Kojian  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Lebanese composer's lot was perhaps more hopeful. Brief as it was, the music spoke of a thoughtful artist with a certain skill in miniature forms.

It was conducted with assurance by Varujan Kojian, now music director of the Santa Barbara Symphony in California. He also gave crimped support with the Bournemouth Sinfonietta to another Beirut musician who has studied and made his career here, the flautist Wissam Boustany. A somewhat winner of the BBC's "Young Musician of the Year" competition, he showed in the Flute Concerto by Ibert a command of technique in fast

figuration and legato line which made this erstwhile test piece for the Paris Conservatoire an amiable diversion, too.

Mr Boustany returned to play an unannounced encore in Debussy's unaccompanied *Syrinx*, cool and graceful. All these works were framed with symphonies by Mozart and Beethoven. Despite interruptions from a higher proportion of late-comers than audiences, Mozart's C major Symphony (K338) was played with cheerful vitality and polished detail, though the rhythmic pace was allowed to drag in the central Andante movement. It happened again in Beethoven's First Symphony, where otherwise the symphonic character and purpose was firmly established.

Noel Goodwin

## LAYTONS

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## TASTING

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The tasting will take place on Wednesday July 1st, 10am until 8pm, at our cellars, 20 Midland Road, NW1, under the west side of St. Pancras Station. Tickets are £10 each, available in advance from:

Charles Lee, 20 Midland Road, NW1 2AJ. For Details Tel: 01-388 5081















## THE WEEK AHEAD



## ROCK

**JUST SO STORY:** Peter Gabriel, who plays his first UK shows for four years, made a quantum jump in his career with the release of last year's *So*, a painstakingly produced album that confirmed his status as one of rock's most literate writers, and which sold by the multi-platinum barrowload around the world. He was nominated for more awards than any other artist at the last BPI ceremony, Tuesday, SECC, Glasgow (041 248 3000); Thursday for four nights, Earls Court Exhibition Centre, London SW5 (01-491 0044).



## CONCERTS

**PLAY TIME:** Vladimir Ashkenazy, great pianist though he is, seems to conduct more often than he plays the piano in London these days, so his Festival Hall recital on Thursday is excellent news. He undertakes a characteristically demanding programme of early Romantic works centred on Schubert's "Wanderer" Fantasy and Schumann's Sonata Op 11, plus Schubert Impromptus and neglected Schumann Novellitas Op 21. Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191), Thursday, 7.30-9.30pm, £9-£10.



## FILMS

**ALLEN'S KEY:** Mia Farrow now seems a permanent fixture in every Woody Allen film. In *Radio Days* (PG) she plays a squeaky-voiced cigarette girl swept to stardom over the airwaves. But no single character predominates: as writer and director, Allen creates a sweet and delicate tapestry of Jewish families, broadcasters and Manhattanites sharing hopes and dreams at the end of the 1930s. With Dianne Wiest as the spinster aunt forever chasing Mr Wrong, Odessa Haymarket (01-930 2738), from Friday.



## RADIO

**RED LETTER DAY:** Alastair Cooke is the studio guest tomorrow for a special worldwide phone-in to be broadcast on Radio 4 and the BBC World Service from 12.10-1pm. Earlier (at 9.15am) he will have delivered his 2,000th *Letter from America*, an extraordinary record, especially as he has never missed an edition, even when on holiday. The *Letter* is now an institution, heard in every continent, and Cooke is established at one of the greatest radio talkers. The phone-in will be chaired by Charles Wheeler.



## BOOKS

**COMING OF AGE:** Mary Wesley did not publish her first novel until she was 70, and next week comes her fifth, *Not That Sort of Girl* (Macmillan, £10.95). It is an idiosyncratic mixture of love story and social comedy, full of jokes, sex and twists. Mary Wesley has reached a time of life when she says what she wants without needing to preserve her dignity. The heroine of her new book, Rose, seems to have been the perfect wife who has become the ideal widow. But there is more to her long life than meets the eye.



## THEATRE

**POETRY IN DEVOTION:** T.S. Eliot is the source of a tribute with the stage adaptation by producer/director Josephine Hart of the biography by Peter Ackroyd, *Let Us Go Then, You and I*. It includes narration by Joan Bakewell and readings by Eileen Atkins, Edward Fox and Michael Gough, among them "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" and "The Four Quartets". First presented at the Lyric Studio, Hammersmith, in 1986. Four weeks only. Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue (01-437 3686). Preview today. Opens Monday.

## THEATRE LONDON

**CLOSE TO THE BONE:** London run ends a national tour by Hull's Remould Company in a show based on interviews with more than 100 working and retired nurses on the realities of nursing in the NHS. Warehouse, 62 Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey (01-680 4060). Preview Tues. Opens Wed.

**EVERY GOOD BOY DESERVES FAVOUR:** First London performances since its 1977 debut for Tom Stoppard's play. Set in a Soviet mental hospital, it features a full orchestra playing on stage. John Bird, Michael Feast, the Orchestra of St John's, Smith Square. Queen Elizabeth Hall (01-928 3191). Opens Tues. Until June 27. Performed as a double bill with *Seven Deadly Sins*, a cabaret of Brecht/Weill songs performed by Italian star, Milva.

**FATHER AND SONS:** Brian Friel's new play, from the novel by Turgenev, includes Alec McCowen, Robin Bailey, Meg Davies, Robert Glenister, Barbara Jefford, Richard Pasco. Directed by Michael Rutherford. Lyttelton (01-928 2252). Previews Fri, June 27, 28, 30, July 6, 7, 8. Opens July 9, in repertory.

**THE LOVER/A SLIGHT ACHE:** Double-bill of Harold Pinter, directed by Kevin Billington, and as seen recently in Vienna. Judy Buxton, Simon Williams, Barry Foster, Malcolm Ward and Jill Johnson. Young Vic (01-928 6363). Previews Tues. Opens Wed. Until July 25.

**A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM:** Lindsay Kemp Company brings this, *Flowers and the Big Parade* back to London for a three-week season. Spectacular, musical, colourful mixture of theatre, dance and mime. Sadler's Wells (01-278 8818). Opens Tues. Until June 30. *Flowers* July 2-6; *The Big Parade* July 8-11.

**THE PERFECT PARTY:** British premiere of a satirical comedy by A. R. Gurney, directed by Alan Strachan. With Rosalind Ayes, Martin Jarvis, Richard Kane, Alison Skilbeck, Kate David. Greenwich (01-858 7755). Previews from Thurs. Opens June 28.

## OUT OF TOWN

**EDINBURGH:** *Tartuffe*: Liz Lochhead's translation of the Moliere comedy into rhyming contemporary Scots, directed by Ian Woodbridge, joins *The School for Scandal* to play in repertory until August. Royal Lyceum (031 229 9637). Free preview Thurs. Opens Fri.

**MANCHESTER:** *The Bluebird of Unhappiness*: A Woody Allen revue of sketches adapted for the stage by John Lahr, with music by Stanley Silverman. World premiere, directed by Braham Murray. Royal Exchange (061 833 9833). Previews from Thurs. Opens June 30.

**POLESSEN LACEY:** *Walsh* Night: 38th open air theatre season at this National Trust property. Shakespeare is followed by *The Gondoliers*, *La Belle Helene* and various music shows. Open Air Theatre, Polesden Lacey, Dorset, Surrey (0372 57223). Opens Wed.

## CONCERTS

**SELECTED MESSIAEN:** "The André Previn Selection" gets under way with the RPO playing Messiaen's *Turangalila Symphony*. Previn conducts. Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191). Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

**GERSHWIN YEARS:** The Barbican's series starts with a programme called "The Hollywood Years", which includes Schoenberg's orchestration of Brahms's *G minor Piano Quartet* as well as Gershwin's *Cuban Overture* and Second Rhapsody. Michael Tilson Thomas conducts the LSO. Barbican Centre, Silk St, London EC2 (01-628 8795). Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

**MANTAS MUSIC:** South American piano music by

## TELEVISION

**THEATRE NIGHT: THE BIRTHDAY PARTY:** Harold Pinter's nightmare play set in a grim seaside lodging house, first performed in 1958. Featuring Joan Plowright, Pinter, the late Colin Blakely, Kenneth Cranham and Julia Walters. (BBC 2, Sun, 9.20-11.10pm).

**PREVIEW/PRO:** "The André Previn Selection" continues with Previn conducting the RPO in Beethoven's *Conc. No 7*; Anne-Sophie Mutter solos in Prokofiev's *Violin Concerto No 1*. Festival Hall, Tues, 7.30pm.

**AMERICAN IN PARIS:** Second programme in the Barbican's Gershwin series and it finds Michael Tilson Thomas conducting the LSO in Debussy's *Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune*, Milhaud's *La création du monde* besides Gershwin's *An American in Paris*. And Michael Beroff solos in Fauré's *Piano Concerto for Left Hand*. Barbican Centre, Thurs, 7.45pm.

**GALA DOUBLE:** Sir Georg Solti and Craig Sheppard (piano) join David Corkhill and Evelyn Glennie (percussion) for a charity concert to raise money for the Wadham College music room. Mozart's *Sonata for four hands K448*, Brahms *Violinaria on a Theme by Haydn* and Bartók's *Sonata for Two Pianos and Percussion*. Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford (0865 864056), tonight, 7.30pm.

## OPERA

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE:** *Covart Garden's La Bohème* back on good form: tonight at 7.30pm with Giuseppe Patané conducting; on Wed John Barker conducts. Meanwhile, on Mon and Thurs at 7.30pm, further performances of *Il barbiere di Siviglia*; and on Tues and Fri at 7pm, *Idomeneo*, with Julia Milgrena in the title role. Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-240 1066).

**ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA:** Three more performances of *Threepence in the Underworld* (tonight, Mon and Thurs at 7.30pm), two more of Shostakovich's *Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk*, on Tues and Fri at 7pm; and two more of David Pountney's sleazy updated *Carmen* on Wed and Sat. Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-836 3161).

**SCOTTISH OPERA:** End an extremely successful season with further performances of its powerful, strongly cast *Billy Budd* (Tues and Fri); with Nuri Espert's outstanding production of *Madame Butterfly* (Wed and Sat June 27); and with a single performance of *The Barber of Seville* on Thurs. King's Theatre, Edinburgh (031 229 1201).

## DANCE

**DANSPRODUKTIE:** This co-operative of dancer-choreographers from Holland gives three more performances of *Dubbeldeur*, based on Samuel Beckett (Today, Mon, Tues), then three of *George*, in which three choreographers all take George Antheil's music as their starting point. The Place, London WC1 (01-387 0031).

**HEIDELBERG DANCE THEATRE:** Only two more performances, today and tomorrow, of Hans Kresnik's work based on the life of Sylvia Plath. Jacob Street Studios, London SE1 (booking at Ticketmaster 01-379 4444).

**NORTHERN BALLET:** Robert de Warren's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, to Mendelssohn's music, is revived for a week at Bradford, opening Mon. Alhambra Theatre (0274-752000). Until June 27.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

**ASHINGTON:** A coal mining town near Newcastle documented in great detail by young local photographer Mik Side Gallery, 9 Side, Newcastle (091 232 2208).

**JEAN LARIVIERE:** France's leading still-life photographer employs his considerable talents in promoting the travel accessory firm, Louis Vuitton, with stylish landscapes. Hamiltons Gallery, 13 Carols Place, London W1 (01-499 9493).

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**HAMMER - THE STUDIO:** *DRIPPED BLOOD*: Fine profile of the British film studio that 30 years ago became an overnight byword for "shock/horror" in the form of *Frankenstein*, *Dracula*, *zombies* and *werewolves*. (BBC 2, Fri, 9.30-10.20pm).

**AMERICAN IN PARIS:** Second programme in the Barbican's Gershwin series and it finds Michael Tilson Thomas conducting the LSO in Debussy's *Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune*, Milhaud's *La création du monde* besides Gershwin's *An American in Paris*. And Michael Beroff solos in Fauré's *Piano Concerto for Left Hand*. Barbican Centre, Thurs, 7.45pm.

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## FILMS ON TV

**THE AWFUL TRUTH (1937):** Pacy, witty example of sophisticated *Thirties* Hollywood comedy with Cary Grant and Irene Dunne as the mistakenly divorcing couple fighting over custody of their dog (Channel 4, today, 1.40-3.20pm).

**HIS GIRL FRIDAY (1940):** Cary Grant again and Rosalind Russell as the loving, feuding, wise-cracking reporters in one of the funniest slikest comedies ever. (Channel 4, today, 3.20-5.05pm).

**GENESIS:** In the week that Peter Gabriel makes a stunning return to the London stage, his old backing band set out on the rounds up north with Paul Young as support. Fri, Hampden Park, Glasgow (041 832 1275).

## JAZZ

**LOOSE TUBES:** The magnificent 21 share a bill with Dick Heckstall-Smith's *Electric Dream* before setting down to recording sessions for their third album. Tonight, Hackney Empire, 291 Mare Street, London E8 (01-985 2424).

**JACQUES LOUSSIER:** For the *Eighties*, *Play Bach* has become *Each to the Future* - and the French pianist has found a fresh audience among the New Age crowd. Take your own picnic, chairs, rug, and groundsheet to this open-air concert at a National Trust property, starting at 8pm. Tonight, Dymally Park, near Bath (information: 02217 2509).

**KENNY BURRELL:** Since Wes Montgomery's death, no jazz guitarist has been able to match Burrell's combination of warmth and sophistication. Tonight and Mon-Sat, Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Firth Street, London W1 (01-430 0747).

**FATS WALLER MEMORIAL:** Keith Nichols leads a small group through some of the music associated with the immortal Walter, including his rarely heard *London Suite*. Thurs, Purcell Room, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191, cc 928 8800).

**DAVID BOWIE:** A spectacularly staged special effects show that features an enormous "glass spider" before ramping around with various dancers and so forth. Tonight and Mon-Sat, Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Firth Street, London W1 (01-430 0747).

**THE SECRET OF MY SUCCESS (PG):** Michael J. Fox stars as the Kansas upstart reaching the top of Big Apple's business ladder with the help of deception and Helen Slater. Unimaginative comedy.

**GERSHWIN, rhapsody and blues** Modishly unacceptable though the idea may be at the moment, popular music is usually for people who do not really like music. It did, however, undergo a strictly temporary elevation in quality during the 1920s and '30s, following the almost simultaneous and inexplicable arrival of a number of unique composers. Among them were Jerome Kern, Irving Berlin, Richard Rodgers, Harold Arlen, Vernon Duke, and George Gershwin. Like most of the others, Gershwin was a New York Jew of Russian origin, but he was far more ambitious.

Whereas the rest were content to write memorable songs and see them produced in Broadway shows and Hollywood films, Gershwin aimed to conquer the concert hall and opera house. His tragedy, and our misfortune, was that he died, still short of 40, at the height of his powers, not long after composing his masterpiece, the opera *Porgy and Bess*.

The sheer freshness of his music, especially of his melodies, makes it hard to believe that he died all of 50 years ago - on July 11, 1937. That his place in the music of our time may prove to be comparable to that of Johann Strauss II in 19th-century music was first suggested by Schoenberg.

The fact that the extremely popular Gershwin was a close friend of the then extremely unpopular Schoenberg is enough to indicate his horizons were wider than those of almost anyone else ever to engage in popular music. Indeed, it goes some way to explain Gershwin's unique role in American music as a whole, and why the 50th anniversary of his death is being marked internationally.

The Gershwin family asked Michael Tilson Thomas to prepare worldwide events to celebrate the occasion. The British part begins tomorrow when he conducts the London Symphony Orchestra at the Barbican, the first of six

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## SATURDAY

## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Davalle and Jane Rackham

## SUNDAY

● **Bulman** (ITV, 9.30pm), always interestingly quirky, is back with a Chinese pigtail after a year hiding out in Shanghai. The uninitiated will gather from this that **Bulman** is not your usual Sarf Lunnun wrong arm of the law stuff. George Bulman — ex-copper turned private eye, watch-mender, lover of Shakespeare — sounds as though he ought to be in the tradition of the detective as dilettante toff, but as played by the gravelly Don Henderson he is much more true grit than Wimsey. Henderson has a strong presence as an actor and, in this opening episode of a new seven part series, he is surrounded by equally good

faces. Bulman comes back to London to find an open contract on his life, and his trusty assistant Lucy (Siobhan Redmond) has been reduced to giving tongue lessons. The mood is changeable and there is a nice line in dry repartee: "What are you doing teaching the Chinese to bang?" "Somebody's got to do it." A multi-racial London is pleasingly atmospheric, and though the plot's touches of weirdness and its strange reversals emphasize that it's the interaction that counts.

Chris Petit

Siobhan Redmond and Don Henderson are in Shanghai for the new series of *Bulman* (ITV, 9.30pm)Joan Plowright (as Meg) and Harold Pinter (Goldberg) in Pinter's *The Birthday Party* (on BBC2, 9.20pm)

● **Imagine Hemingway's *The Killers*** relocated in an English seaside boarding house and you have something approaching Pinter's *The Birthday Party* (BBC2, 9.20pm). Meg, Stanley and Peety embellish their threadbare *menage à trois* with mindless everyday remarks, which produces an effect like a cross between ping-pong and Chinese water torture. The rehearsed-to-death marriage lines occasionally perk up into idle banter — "You're just an old piece of rock cake" — but it's still language as a blunt instrument. Enter then two strange gentlemen of words —

the plausible, sinister and elegantly enigmatic Goldberg and his thuggish assistant McCann who with their stiletto words and razor-sharp interrogatives cut the stuffy order to shreds. *The Birthday Party* is a farce of words rather than actions, and this revival has opted for a style that amounts to little more than filmed theatre. It is Pinter himself who impresses most as Goldberg; unlike some of the others, he manages to avoid sounding Pinterish. The late Colin Blakely, seen here in his last performance as the vicious McCann, shares acting honours with Pinter.

C.P.

## BBC1

- 3.45** World Cup Rugby. The final between New Zealand and France live from Auckland. Ends at 5.30.
- 6.45** Open University. **6.50** The Family Man (r). **8.30** Dogmatism and the Three Musketeers (r). **9.00** It's Wicked! The Diner joins the St John Ambulance Brigade centenary celebrations in Hyde Park.
- 10.40** Party in the Park. Live coverage of the largest children's party in the world. 100,000 children and 5,300 professional entertainers will be joining HM The Queen when she opens the all-day festivities.
- 11.12** Weather followed by *Cricket: England v Pakistan*. The line-up is (subject to alteration): **11.20** Rugby Union — coverage of the World Cup Final. **1.05** Relying — The Shell Oils Open Championship from Scotland. **1.55**, **2.25**, and **2.55** Racing from Ascot. **2.05**, **2.35** and **3.10** Tennis — Final of the Pilkington Glass Ladies' Championship from Eastbourne. **1.30** Cricket England v Pakistan at Lords. **4.30** Show Jumping — The Royal International Horse Show from Birmingham. **4.55** Final Score. Includes News at 1.00.
- 5.05** News. **5.15** Regional News and Sport.
- 5.20** Oliver Twist Episode eleven (Cee-fax) (r).
- 5.50** Party in the Park. The highlights.
- 6.25** Les Dennis's Laughter Show. (Cee-fax).
- 7.00** Bob Says Opportunity Knocks. The final of the television talent show where the viewers pick the winning act.
- 7.45** Film: *The Wild, Wild West* (1976). A comedy western about two ex-governments investigating a kidnapping plot. Directed by Burt Kennedy.
- 9.20** News, sport and weather. **9.35** Bob Says Opportunity Knocks. The winner is announced.
- 10.00** Sports Special. The line-up is (subject to alteration): **10.05** Rugby Union. **10.55** Show Jumping. **11.30** Basketball. **11.40** American Football. **12.45** Tennis. **1.15** Athletics — GDR v USSR from East Berlin.
- 1.30** Weather and close.

## BBC2

- 6.50** Open University. **7.50** *The Sea Change* (1955). Starting John Wayne as the captain of a German freighter trapped in Sydney Harbour at the outbreak of World War Two. With Lana Turner as his girlfriend. Directed by John Farrow.
- 4.30** The Sky at Night. Patrick Moore and Dr Ron Maddison discuss the moon and its movements.
- 4.40** Cricket: Second Test. Corner England and Glamorgan captain, Tony Lewis introduces the third day's play between England and Pakistan from Lords.
- 5.10** Dancing in the Rain. Ian Holm is the narrator of this documentary about the 700 hopeful and determined couples competing in the Ballroom Dancing Championships at Salisbury.
- 6.50** Almeida Festival. Documentary introducing this year's theme — the contemporary music of Vienna.
- 7.20** NewsView with Moira Stuart and Debbie Threlkeld. Weather.
- 9.00** Cardiff Singer of the World. This round of the international competition for young professional singers features performers from Ireland, Holland, China, Israel and Finland.
- 9.40** Almeida Festival. Michael Berkeley introduces the music of Hans Eisler, one of the most original and prolific composers to emerge in modern Germany. Performing the music live from the Almeida Theatre in London are the composer's son, Georg Eisler, with several friends and pupils.
- 10.00** Film: *The Friends of Eddie Coyle* (1973). Crime thriller starring Robert Mitchum as the ageing small-time hoodlum turned informer. When the underworld hears of his treachery, the Mob take out a contract on him. Directed by Peter Yates.
- 11.40** Film: *And Soon the Darkness* (1970). Pamela Franklin and Michele Dotrice star as two rusted-out on a cycling holiday in France. When one goes missing, a mysterious stranger offers to help. Directed by Robert Fuest. Ends at 1.30.

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.55** TV-am presented by Richard Keys. Weather at 6.55, news at 7.00, sport at 7.10, 7.30 The World at 7.40. **7.50** A German freighter trapped in Sydney Harbour at the outbreak of World War Two. With Lana Turner as his girlfriend. Directed by John Farrow.
- 8.25** Get Fresh. The Millennium Duet lands in Ulster; and *The Blow* (1975) provides the music.
- 11.30** The Roxy. Music, news and gossip with David Jensen and Gavin Sharkey (r).
- 12.00** ITN News. **12.05** Wrestling from Adwick-Le-Street, Doncaster.
- 1.00** Boris Becker: A Profile. Documentary about the career of the current Wimbledon champion.
- 1.30** Sports. Sci-Fi animation.
- 2.00** Film: *Blonde Fools* (b/w 1940). Glenn Ford stars as an ex-cop who finds Dagwood to help in this comedy based on the comic strip. Directed by Frank Strayer.
- 3.00** News. Live coverage of the England v Italy v Czechoslovakia men's international meeting at the Mountaineering Centre in Portsmouth. Plus a six-event women's international between England, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.
- 5.00** ITN News. **5.05** The Grumbleweeds Show. **5.35** The Prince's Trust Rock Gala. The Wembley concert includes performances from Eric Clapton, Curiosity Killed the Cat, Go West, Elton John, Ben E. King and Alison Moyet.
- 7.05** The Final of Bobbie Diamond on the Box. Compilation of some impressive moments from the first series.
- 7.50** Film: *Ballads of the Big Top* (1958). Made for television film starring Angela Lansbury as the author and amateur detective, Jessica Fletcher. Directed by Seymour Robbie.
- 9.15** ITN News.
- 9.30** Bulman. Return of the private eye drama series (Oracle) (See Choice).
- 10.30** The Late Late Show. Tonight's guests are Alan Coran and Edwina Currie.
- 11.15** LWT News followed by First AIDS. Mike Smith is joined by rock stars, comedians and medical experts to discuss the AIDS situation (r). Ends at 12.40.

## CHANNEL 4

- 9.25** Pats in Particular (r). **9.50** Moneyspinner (r). **10.20** The Living Body. (r). **10.45** The World.
- Television History tells the story of the USA from 1776 to 1890 (r).
- 11.15** Decade Days. **11.30** Century on the Crag. Documentary about rock climbing.
- 1.10** World of Animation includes *Springfield* (r).
- 1.40** Film: *The Awful Truth* (b/w 1937). Off-beat comedy with Cary Grant and Irene Dunne as the divorcing couple who can't live without each other. Directed by Leo McCarey.
- 3.30** Film: *His Girl Friday* (b/w 1940). Howard Hawks' fast-moving comedy stars Cary Grant as the newspaper's managing editor and Rosalind Russell as the reporter who gets cleverer than he does.
- 5.05** Brookside. Omnibus version (Oracle) (r).
- 6.00** Right to Reply. Criticism and defence of Channel 4's *Power in the Land*.
- 6.30** *Correspondents and Other Animals*. The different ways animals communicate to hunt.
- 7.00** News and weather followed by *The Gods of War*. Professor Mackay asks Charles R. MacDonald, Secretary General of the National Spiritual Assembly of Bahá'í, whether war plays any part in their religion for peace.
- 7.30** Bandung Pak. Forum of Afro-Asian current affairs magazine with a tribute to imprisoned South African leader Nelson Mandela and a report on Racism Awareness Training.
- 8.30** Robinson Country. Robert Robinson asks whether our vision of the countryside is really a fantasy (Oracle).
- 9.00** Nights and Days. Continuing the story of a family from 1863 uprising to the First World War.
- 10.00** Golf: The US Open. Coverage from San Francisco (See Choice).
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## BBC1

- 6.45** Open University. **6.55** Playhouse. **9.15** *Articles of Faith* (r). **9.30** This is the Day.
- 10.00** The Coming of Age. Reports on home helps (r).
- 10.30** Movie File 2. Investigates the use of computers in education.
- 10.55** Mike Brothers. The spookiest bikes of Jack, Ann and Norman Taylor (r). **11.20** You in Mind. The benefits of meditation to adjust to sudden change (r).
- 11.30** The Goode Kitchen. Pastas, purées and pashka (r). **11.45** *Enigmas of Portuguese* (r). **12.10** Sea Head. Magazine programme for the deaf and hard of hearing.
- 12.35** News. **12.38** Weather for Farmers.
- 1.00** News. **1.05** Bonanza (r). **1.55** Tess (r). **2.00** *EastEnders*. Omnibus edition (Cee-fax).
- 3.00** Film: *The Further Adventures of the Wilderness Family* (1978). Director Frank Zimula uses wildlife footage mixed with dramatic action to depict the hazards of winter in the Rocky Mountains as experienced by the family Robinson.
- 4.40** The Wind Remembers. Show: Three cartoons (r).
- 5.00** Party in the Park. Highlights of yesterday's St John Ambulance Brigade centenary celebrations.
- 5.50** The Animals. Roadshow with Desmond Morris and Sarah Kennedy visits Oxford (Cee-fax).
- 6.25** News and weather.
- 7.15** *Anzacs* Part three of the drama tracing Australia's involvement in the First World War finds the soldiers near exhaustion (r) (Cee-fax).
- 8.50** *Carla Lane's* comedy series about the Boswell family (r).
- 9.20** *Tillie's Life* Presented by Esther Rantzen.
- 10.05** News and weather.
- 10.30** Choices. Rabbi Julia Neuberger chairs a studio discussion on forgiveness as it applies to crime.
- 11.00** The Royal International Horse Show. David Vine introduces coverage of the final event on the final night from Birmingham.
- 12.15** Weather and close-down.

## BBC2

- 6.50** Open University. **7.15** Special Education in Norway. **7.40** Experimental Philosophy. **8.30** *Geology of the Alps* (2). **8.55** *Pine Man's*. Group Actions. **9.20** The Victorian High Church. **9.45** Social Integration. Children's ITV 10.10. **10.15** Introduction to Networks and Matrices. **11.00** Introduction to Calculus. **11.25** Evolution. **11.50** Maths Methods. **12.15** Biology. **12.40** *Water for a City*. Nottingham. **1.05** The Curious Case of Hansel and Gretel.
- 1.30** *Starry Starry* introduced by Steve Rader. The line-up is (subject to alteration): **1.45** Ship jumping from the Royal International Horse Show in Birmingham. **2.30** and **5.00** *Cricket: Derbyshire v Gloucestershire* in the Refuge Assurance League. **3.45** Athletics — GDR v USSR in the European Cup. **6.30** Motor Racing — the opening laps from the 1987 Detroit Grand Prix.
- 6.55** The Money Programme. Report on Britain's financial industry which is undergoing the biggest upheaval in its history as three major comparison battle to take over the small family businesses which still dominate the scene.
- 7.30** *The Honey Siege*. The final sees the winners of the preliminary rounds competing for the Cardiff Crystal award. The BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra are conducted by Richard Armstrong and Orval Arwel Hughes.
- 9.20** Theatre Night: *The Birthday Party*. Joan Plowright, Kenneth Cranham, Harold Pinter, Colin Blakely, Robert Lang and Julie Walters present a production of Pinter's play (See Choice) (Cee-fax).
- 11.10** Grand Prix. The 1987 Formula One Championships from the Detroit Grand Prix. The winner was Ayrton Senna but Britain's Nigel Mansell may be in with a chance. Murray Walker and James Hunt are the commentators. Ends at 11.50.

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.55** TV-am: Sunday. **7.00** *News at Ten*. **7.25** WAC Extra. **8.30** David Frost on Sunday.
- 8.25** Wake Up London. **8.30** *Robert & Doon* in Epping Forest. **9.30** Disney's *The Wuzzles*. Cartoon (r).
- 10.00** Get Fresh goes into orbit with music from the School 10.35 Maths. Networks and Matrices. **11.00** Introduction to Calculus. **11.25** Evolution. **11.50** Maths Methods. **12.15** Biology. **12.40** *Water for a City*. Nottingham. **1.05** The Curious Case of Hansel and Gretel.
- 1.30** *Starry Starry* introduced by Steve Rader. The line-up is (subject to alteration): **1.45** Ship jumping from the Royal International Horse Show in Birmingham. **2.30** and **5.00** *Cricket: Derbyshire v Gloucestershire* in the Refuge Assurance League. **3.45** Athletics — GDR v USSR in the European Cup. **6.30** Motor Racing — the opening laps from the 1987 Detroit Grand Prix.
- 6.55** The Money Programme. Report on Britain's financial industry which is undergoing the biggest upheaval in its history as three major comparison battle to take over the small family businesses which still dominate the scene.
- 7.30** *The Honey Siege*. The final sees the winners of the preliminary rounds competing for the Cardiff Crystal award. The BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra are conducted by Richard Armstrong and Orval Arwel Hughes.
- 9.20** Theatre Night: *The Birthday Party*. Joan Plowright, Kenneth Cranham, Harold Pinter, Colin Blakely, Robert Lang and Julie Walters present a production of Pinter's play (See Choice) (Cee-fax).
- 11.10** Grand Prix. The 1987 Formula One Championships from the Detroit Grand Prix. The winner was Ayrton Senna but Britain's Nigel Mansell may be in with a chance. Murray Walker and James Hunt are the commentators. Ends at 11.50.

## CHANNEL 4

- 9.25** *Sarah*. Third of this four-part modernist series. **10.00** *Bandung Pak*. Forum of Afro-Asian current affairs magazine with a tribute to imprisoned South African leader Nelson Mandela and a report on Racism Awareness Training.
- 11.00** *Cartoon Carnival* introduced by Ray Alan and Lord Charles.
- 11.30** *The Owl Service* (r). **12.00** *News*. **12.05** *Ben Elton and Echo and the Bunnymen*; plus a report on the Glastonbury Chord Festival.
- 2.00** *The Pocket Money Programme*. The children's guide to getting value for money, presented by children. Includes explanations about labelling of food by manufacturers and company shares.
- 2.30** *Film: Walk, Don't Run* (1966). Comedy set in Tokyo during the 1984 Olympic Games. Starring Cary Grant as the man-making diplomat. Samantha Eggar and Jim Hutton are the couple he tries to seduce. Directed by Charles Walters.
- 4.30** *Woody Woodpecker*. Cartoon. **4.40** *Hazel's*. Children's focuses on photography.
- 5.30** News and weather, followed by *Too Hot to Handle*. William Woolpert presents the first of two programmes which examine nuclear power, revised since their first showing to include the results of the Sizewell inquiry and a reaction to Chernobyl. The first explains what radioactivity is (r).
- 6.15** *Rowing: Power Spring 1987*. The best rowers from the West of England and Wales compete on the River Avon at Evesham. Mike Morris, Steven Redgrave and Daniel Topolski are the presenters.
- 7.00** *Challenge to Sport*. Handball video (r).
- 7.15** *The Struggles of Poland*. Susanah York narrates the third in a series of programmes about Jewish life in Poland between 1919 and 1943 (Oracle).
- 8.15** *Man and Music*. Classical. **8.45** *Bamber Gascoigne* presents a documentary about the final years of Mozart's life and attempts to discover why he died with little but debts when he had composed so many masterpieces.
- 9.15** *Porterhouse Blue* (r). **10.15** *Golf: The US Open*. Ends 12.30.

## Radio 1

MF (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (see below). News on the half-hour until 12.30pm, then at 2.00, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 and 12.00 midnight.

**6.00** *Mark Page* 6.00 Peter Powell 10.00 Dave Lee Travis 1.00pm Adrian Just 2.00 The Stereo Squad. Includes 2.00-3.00 *Island Records* Show. **4.00-5.00** *The New American Chart Show* (Laura Groves). **6.30-7.30** in Concert (Ensemble at Brighton). **7.30-8.00** Simon Mayo. **8.30-12.00** *Duke Pasch*. VHF Stereo Radios 1 and 2. **4.00pm** Dave Bussey. **5.30** As Radio 2. **1.00pm** As Radio 1. **7.30-4.00pm** As Radio 1.

## Radio 2

MF (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (see below). News on the hour until 1.00pm, then at 3.00, 6.00, 7.00 and hourly from 8.00. **6.00** *Cricket Scoreboard*. **7.30pm** **4.00pm** World Cup Rugby Special (live from Auckland). **5.30** *Cricket*. **6.00** *Cricket*. **6.30** *Cricket*. **7.00** *Cricket*. **7.30** *Cricket*. **8.00** *Cricket*. **8.30** *Cricket*. **9.00** *Cricket*. **9.30** *Cricket*. **10.00** *Cricket*. **10.30** *Cricket*. **11.00** *Cricket*. **11.30** *Cricket*. **12.00** *Cricket*. **12.30** *Cricket*. **1.00** *Cricket*. **1.30** *Cricket*. **2.00** *Cricket*. **2.30** *Cricket*. **3.00** *Cricket*. **3.30** *Cricket*. **4.00** *Cricket*. **4.30** *Cricket*. **5.00** *Cricket*. **5.30** *Cricket*. **6.00** *Cricket*. **6.30** *Cricket*. **7.00** *Cricket*. **7.30** *Cricket*. **8.00** *Cricket*. **8.30** *Cricket*. **9.00** *Cricket*. **9.30** *Cricket*. **10.00** *Cricket*. **10.30** *Cricket*. **11.00** *Cricket*. **11.30** *Cricket*. **12.00** *Cricket*. **12.30** *Cricket*. **1.00** *Cricket*. **1.30** 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# Grade guide aids students in search for their place

By John Clare, Education Correspondent

An official university entrance guide, published yesterday, reveals for the first time the A-level grades obtained by school-leavers who have won a university place.

Until now, universities have steadfastly refused to answer the question most frequently asked by teachers, parents and prospective students. The most they have been prepared to disclose are the grades they would prefer students to have.

The new spirit of academic glasnost is part of the universities' drive to attract more students at a time when the number of 18-year-olds in the population is falling by a third.

A levels are divided into five pass grades, from A, roughly 70 per cent of the marks and above, to E, which can be as low as 35 per cent. The guide shows that students wishing to study mathematics, the subject with the largest single entry, are admitted to Queen Mary College, London with a B and two Es. At Oxford, on the other hand, they need two As and a B.

Those who want to study English can secure a place at Keele with a combination of CEs, although the university officially claims that it requires a BCC. Similarly, Cambridge which says it requires AAA, admits students with ABD.

One of the least demanding courses appears to be Welsh, which is offered by Lampeter College, part of the University of Wales, to students with DEE.

The guide details nearly 9,000 degree courses offered by the 82 universities and colleges in Britain and Northern Ireland. They are available

in almost every conceivable combination.

Computer studies, for example, can be taken together with Scottish literature at Glasgow or with Greek at Birmingham. Heriot-Watt, near Edinburgh, offers a four-year course in brewing combined with European languages, while Keele offers chemistry in combination with philosophy.

More usefully, perhaps, the guide clearly shows students wishing to study, say, dentistry which 16 institutions offer it, what A-level subjects they need to have passed and how stiff the competition is. Last year, for example, King's College London had 784 applications but accepted only 54 students.

The guide, which received £250,000 in sponsorship from the National Westminster Bank, was launched yesterday in a baroque Victorian hall in the City to the theme music of the television series *Porterhouse Blue*. However, the guide's publishers, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said this was precisely the image from which the universities wished to escape.

Dr David Ingram, vice-chancellor of Kent University, said the guide showed that universities were determined to become more responsive to public demand.

Mr Robert Jackson, the newly-appointed Under Secretary of State for Education, said the Government was committed to increasing the number of full-time and part-time students in higher education by 30,000 over the next five years.

University Entrance: the Official Guide 1988. Sheed and Ward Ltd., 2 Creechurch Lane, London EC3, £9.50

## Bitter SDP attack on Steel threatens merger

Continued from page 1

preference for a merger. "Either we enter into union with the Liberals or accept that our mission has failed. There is no other way", he said.

Mr Gwynor Jones, chairman of the Alliance group in Wales and a close associate of Mr Roy Jenkins, reviled the five remaining SDP MPs as "hamfisted, pathetic and childish" for deciding to go it alone in appointing spokesmen.

He told a constituency meeting that merger was inevitable, and urged Dr Owen to seize the historical moment in showing clear leadership to unite the Alliance.

Dr Owen and Mr Steel would not comment yesterday on the latest round of Alliance in-fighting. Mr Steel said in an article in *The Guardian* today

that he hoped Dr Owen would feel comfortable in playing a part in any development, regardless of who was the leader.

Liberal Party leaders reacted yesterday to the SDP's appointment of separate spokesmen by announcing that they will not publicly appoint their spokesmen before the summer recess. Officials now believe so firmly in an early merger that they are reluctant to fill vacancies within their own ranks.

Mr Neville Sandelson, the former SDP MP, who campaigned for the Conservatives during the general election, has been expelled from the SDP. Mr Sandelson defected to the SDP from the Labour Party in 1981 while he was MP for Hillingdon, Hayes and Uxbridge. He lost the seat in 1983.

## Leading the way to family harmony



The Griffiths family tuning up at home (left to right), Dominic (10) percussion, Clare (22) piano, Antonia (3) recorder, Katy (19) flute, Barry, violin, Angela, viola, Cecilia (15) violin and Peter (17) horn; front, Susanah, tambourine and rattle and Francis (20) cello (photograph: John Rogers).

By Andrew Morgan

People passing the home of Mr Barry Griffiths, leader of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, must think he has a permanent orchestra in residence.

In fact, the sounds are multifarious instruments played by Mr Griffiths, his wife, Angela, and six of their eight children. Only his daughter, Susanah, aged three, and her sister, Antonia, aged two months, still have to become highly gifted musicians. But even they enjoy blowing a recorder.

Together, the ensemble makes up one of the country's most talented musical families. They play together at concerts near their home in Sevenoaks, Kent, and are currently practising for a performance next

Friday of Haydn's *Pastorale* in St John's Church, Sevenoaks, which Mr Griffiths will be conducting.

However, practice will have a slight hiatus tomorrow evening when Mr Griffiths travels to the Royal Festival Hall, in London, to play in the monumental *Torquigalli* by Messiaen at the start of the Andre Previn Selection.

The Griffiths children are outstanding musicians. Clare, aged 22, studies the harpsichord at the Royal Academy of Music and already gives accomplished recitals. Francis, aged 21, studies the piano and harpsichord at Manchester University, playing the cello in his spare time, and is hoping to turn professional. Katy, aged 19, starts next September at the Royal Northern College of Music, in Man-

chester, and plays the flute and piano.

The second eldest son, Peter, aged 17, is a music scholar at Tonbridge School and indulges in the piano and violin, but his first love is the French horn. He recently played the solo in a Mozart horn concerto with his school orchestra. Cecilia, aged 15, plays violin and piano and performs in the orchestra of her school in Sevenoaks; and ten-year-old Dominic, who has just passed his Grade Four violin examination and takes Grade Five piano next week, is in the Sevenoaks Junior Orchestra.

Mr Griffiths, aged 48, admits that the pressure of his work often means his wife, a violinist, oversees the limitless practice. "There are never problems making the children go to their instruments. In fact, they some-

times practice into the night and we have to tell them to get some sleep for school", he added.

Mr Griffiths introduces his children to the piano at the age of three and to the violin at seven or eight, but he insists he never coerces them. "At first, gentle persuasion is necessary until they get over the hump and realize the enjoyment to be had after a piece is worked on", he said.

At typical evening at the Griffiths household features the sounds of several mingling instruments, combined with a symphony on the stereo. "The children have always been brought up with music in the air. I think they probably all have innate talent but a musical environment must account for some of their skills", he added.

## 'A long haul' on inner cities

By Stewart Tendler and Ian Smith

The battle against rising crime in inner cities is beginning to show signs of hope but victory is still some way away, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, said yesterday.

"We have a very long way to go and national crime is still rising, but we can begin to see signs of hope and promise in some of the areas that have been most discouraging".

Policies on education, housing and job creation in tandem with crime prevention were having their effect.

But the Home Secretary offered no fresh comfort to forces complaining of being starved of manpower needs.

After a week in which manpower shortage ranked high among discussions at a national conference of chief constables, Mr Hurd stood by current government policy.

The Police Federation has called for another 10,000 officers and Scotland Yard has repeatedly said 4,000 more are needed.

Mr Hurd was speaking after a visit to Greater Manchester, whose senior officers earlier this week disclosed that one division, Oldham, could only muster a handful of officers to walk streets.

The 1986 report for the Greater Manchester, published yesterday, shows offences have risen by 295,818, an increase of nearly 11 per cent on 1985.

Mr Hurd said chief constables had told him they believed the combination of measures being introduced by police and the Government in the cities was beginning to produce results.

He defended the Government against criticisms by some officers at the Association of Chief Police Officers conference, which he attended on Thursday, that forces were being left short of resources.

In contrast to Mr Hurd's confidence, Mr James Anderson, chief constable of Greater Manchester, in his annual report emphasized his deep concern at the widening gulf between resources and manpower needs.

## Parked car starts IRA bomb scare

The Hague (AP) — Police evacuated dozens of homes here yesterday after the discovery of a car believed to be linked to the IRA bombing of a British Army barracks in West Germany.

On Thursday police discovered that the car's licence was in the fictitious name of "Mike Heaney", also recorded as the owner of a Volvo which exploded in March outside the officers' mess of the British barracks near Rheindahlen, injuring 31 people. The IRA claimed responsibility.

The second car had been parked in the city centre for weeks.

## Russians braced for experiment in democracy

From Christopher Walker Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign to democratize Soviet society takes a small but significant step forward tomorrow when voters in local government elections will be able to select from multiple-candidate lists in approximately five per cent of polling districts.

In the experimental areas selected, more candidates than elected positions will appear on the ballot papers for choosing representatives to a variety of soviets (councils) at the regional, city, township and borough level.

Despite the cautious nature of the electoral experiment, it is acknowledged by Western

diplomatic observers to represent an important break with a practice stretching back to the 1920s, in which Russian voters have been faced with a single candidate for each post, carefully approved by the Communist Party in advance at meetings behind closed doors.

No information has been supplied on criteria on which the experimental districts have been chosen, but many appear to be fairly remote areas away from the cities. "There has been little campaigning as we know it in the West," one diplomat said.

A typical experimental district recently visited by Western observers was Surovikino, situated in the Steppe, some

85 miles west of the key industrial centre of Volgograd. The observers found that eight candidates were vying for only six positions on the local executive council at the poll, which takes place at the local level every 2½ years.

The observers attended a meeting at a local school hall in which angry voters demanded to know why the council had been so lax in organizing refuse collection around the small farming community of 17,000. "I pledge to bring to life all your requests," responded Mr Mikhail Selezanov, the chief physician at the local community hospital, and one of two candidates to address the 250-strong meeting.

Another candidate, Mr

Valentin Krasilov, a veteran legal investigator, told the voters, who appeared to be enjoying the novelty of facing an electoral choice: "I promise to tackle some of the most painful points of our town. I will spare no effort to carry out these requests." As is normal in Soviet elections, pollings stations, known by the Russian name *agipunkt* (meaning agitation point) will be open from 6am to 10pm, and a turnout of well over 90 per cent is confidently predicted.

In all but the experimental districts, voters voting for the single, approved candidate or approved list will place a single, unmarked ballot paper in the box.

Voting against anyone on

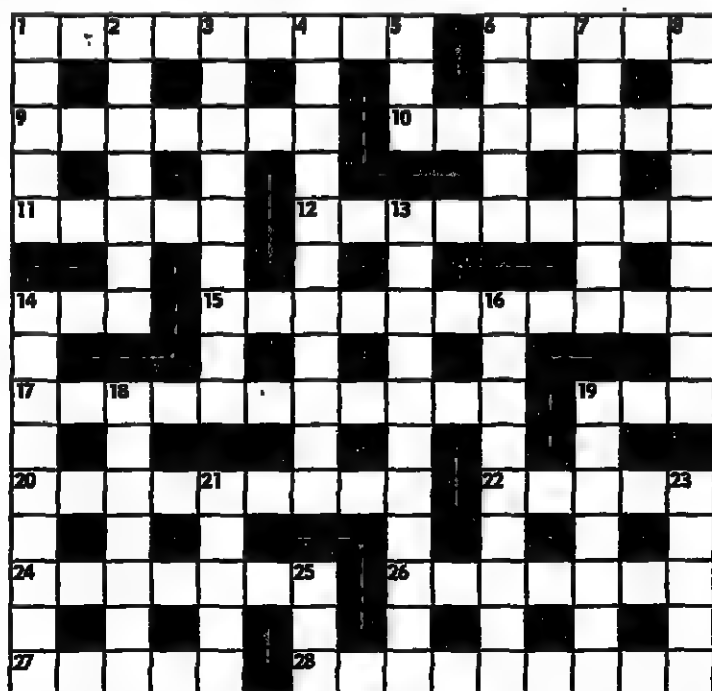
the officially-approved list requires walking to a booth in a designated corner of the polling station to cross out the name (and if desired, replacing it with another), an action rarely taken as it has to be performed under the watchful eye of the election commissioners who represent Party control organs. In the past, Western academics estimate that the booths have only been used by between two and five per cent of voters.

"This year, elections to local soviets will be experimental," Mr Gorbachev said during a visit to the Baltic republic of Latvia earlier this year. "On the basis of this year's experiment, we will prepare proposals for change in the nation's electoral rules."

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,388

- ACROSS
- 1 Be dubbed utterly ignorant! (9).
  - 2 It sounds like a bridle-path (5).
  - 3 Outdoor opera in resort (4,3).
  - 4 Japanese button set to go off in A-bomb (7).
  - 5 Only daughter — probably well-heeled too! (5).
  - 6 A sorry outfit? (9).
  - 7 Finish part of the game on the green (3).
  - 8 Settled about performing G and S — how wise (4,7).
  - 9 Rash fellow has a murmur about reform (3,6).
  - 10 This marble would be turned brown by New York (3).
  - 11 Associate is a sleeping partner (9).
  - 12 Career in charge of funny old characters (5).
  - 13 Helping to ignite a cheroot in a couch (7).
  - 14 This paper is small, so concentrate (7).
  - 15 They sprinkle flowers (5).
  - 16 University student more than half way through compiling archive of transport (9).

- DOWN
- 1 Pussyfoot on stage in one of these (5).
  - 2 Getting irritated, demanded about a pound (7).
  - 3 Comprehensive strike in which the winner takes all (5,4).
  - 4 Twist Charon's tail for bragging (11).
  - 5 Demand payment for a horse of this colour (3).
  - 6 This sounds like Private Eye's language! (5).
  - 7 Prevent from entering such a bid (4,3).
  - 8 Giving a black look the way he does, perhaps (3,6).
  - 9 Borgia and weird sister in race (11).
  - 10 One in show business, or supporter of show (9).
  - 11 Mug up the language, and stick with it (3,6).
  - 12 Anarchist press, infuriating to City people (3,4).
  - 13 Metal wrapping — the solution can baffle (7).
  - 14 Hardy appears briefly under English national character (5).
  - 15 Wood-notes at the start of Rigoletto (5).
  - 16 Short title is *The Turn of the Screw*, perhaps (3).



Solution to Puzzle No 17,382

ACROSS  
1. IGNORANT  
2. BRIDLE  
3. OUTDOOR  
4. JAPANESE  
5. ONLY  
6. A SORRY  
7. FINISH  
8. SETTLED  
9. RASH  
10. THIS  
11. ASSOCIATE  
12. CAREER  
13. HELPING  
14. THIS  
15. THEY  
16. UNIVERSITY  
DOWN  
1. PUSSYFOOT  
2. GETTING  
3. COMPREHENSIVE  
4. TWIST  
5. DEMAND  
6. THIS  
7. PREVENT  
8. GIVING  
9. BORGHIA  
10. ONE  
11. MUG  
12. ANARCHIST  
13. METAL  
14. HARDY  
15. WOOD  
16. SHORT

Solution to Puzzle No 17,387  
ACROSS  
1. ALWAYS  
2. BOREDOM  
3. MAGNETIC  
4. UNADAPTED  
5. CEMENT  
6. SCARF  
7. READER  
8. TALENT  
9. PALLED  
10. BAYOFF  
DOWN  
1. PUSSEY  
2. GETTING  
3. COMPREHENSIVE  
4. TWIST  
5. DEMAND  
6. THIS  
7. PREVENT  
8. GIVING  
9. BORGHIA  
10. ONE  
11. MUG  
12. ANARCHIST  
13. METAL  
14. HARDY  
15. WOOD  
16. SHORT

A prize of The Times Concise Atlas of the World will be given for the first five correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, PO Box 486, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winners of last Saturday's competition are: Mrs E M Dawson, Manor Rd, Calverton, Nottingham; K W Hargrove, Kings Hill, Bude, Cornwall; J D Muir, Clayton Rd, Newcastle-under-Lyme; S L Royan, Craig Walk, Windermere, Cumbria; Mrs J M Sellers, Radnor View, Leominster, Herefordshire.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Concise crossword, page 21

## WEATHER

Most parts will have a dry day with sunny periods. Winds will be generally light and afternoon temperatures a few degrees higher than those of recent days. However cloud will increase in some western parts later in the day. Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: changeable, some rain in most places. Temperatures near normal, windy later in north.

### AROUND BRITAIN

	Sea Press	W	C
Scarborough	11.0	17	87
London	11.2	18	87
Edinburgh	11.5	18	87
Cardiff	11.8	18	87
Manchester	12.0	18	87
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Lincoln	100.5	18	87
Nottingham	100.8	18	87
Leeds	101.0	18	87
Bradford	101.2	18	87



Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1758.3 (-24.8)  
FT-SE 100  
2266.1 (-27.1)  
Bargains  
40214 (49867)  
USM (Datastream)  
191.65 (+0.01)

THE POUND

US dollar  
1.6160 (-0.0115)  
W German mark  
2.9549 (-0.0128)  
Trade-weighted  
72.5 (-0.2)

Slump in profits at Renold

Renold, the Manchester engineering group which suffered a boardroom shakeout last year, yesterday announced full-year pretax profits down from £7.6 million to just £100,000.

The results were fore-shadowed even before the interim figures in November, and represent a break-even position in the second half. The company said "a return to profits is expected in the 1987/8 year." Turnover was down marginally at £128.4 million, in the figures for the period to March 28.

The company passed its interim dividend but is matching last year's final of 1.3p.

Temps, page 27

Opax change

Norton Opax, the specialist printing group, yesterday outlined cost cutting measures and a reorganizational restructuring, which it controls. It also announced a change in its year end to September and pretax profits for the 12 months ended March of £10.3 million against £5.2 million. The second interim dividend is 3p.

Temps, page 27

Figures delay

Trade figures for May, due to be published next week, will be delayed for a month because of industrial action at the customs and excise computer centre in Sheerness. The figures for June will also be delayed.

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York  
Dow Jones 2412.85 (+4.72)  
Tokyo  
Nikkei Dow 25288.12 (-482.43)  
Hong Kong  
Hang Seng 3165.64 (+31.90)  
Amsterdam Gen 297.4 (-0.6)  
Sydney AO n/a  
Frankfurt  
Commerzbank 1805.6 (+52.8)  
Brunner  
General 4874.7 (+0.4)  
Paris CAC 4005.5 (-2.2)  
Zurich SIK Gen 827.70 (+2.40)  
London FT 1137.25 (-11.98)  
FT Gels 91.16 (-0.78)  
Closing prices Page 29  
Recent issues Page 28

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISERS:  
Charter Cons. 440p (+12p)  
F Copson 325p (+55p)  
Oxford Inst. 380p (+11p)  
ML Holdings 750p (+10p)  
Jessops 198p (+17p)  
CD Bramall 440p (+25p)  
Lookers 380p (+20p)  
Southern Stadium 550p (+13p)  
Read Intl. 550p (+13p)  
Stat-Plus Group 305p (+20p)  
Burmah Oil 589p (+12p)  
Real Time Control 155p (+27p)  
FALLS:  
Glaxo 1678p (-48p)  
ICI 1424p (-20p)  
BPB Inds. 625p (-15p)  
MK Electric Group 478p (-15p)  
Argyl Group 478p (-15p)  
Kwik Save Group 380p (-25p)  
Dee Corp. 232p (-17p)  
Sainsbury 582p (-13p)  
Prices are as at 4pm

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base 9%  
3-month interbank 9%  
3-month eligible bills 8 1/4%  
buying rate  
US Prime Rate 8 1/4%  
Federal Funds 6 1/4%  
3-month Treasury Bills 5.65-5.64%  
30-year bonds 103 1/4-103 1/2%

CURRENCIES

London New York  
£ \$1.6160  
£ DM2.9549  
£ Sfr12.4547  
£ FFfr10.5576  
£ Yen234.24  
£ Index 72.5  
ECU £0.780075  
SDR £0.788432

GOLD

London Fixing:  
AM \$452.25 pm \$449.00  
close \$449.25-449.75 (\$277.50-278.00)  
New York:  
Comex \$446.20-446.70

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (July) pm \$19.00pbp (\$18.97)  
 Denotes latest trading price

STOCK MARKET

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Lloyds pulls out of gilts  
Overcrowding prompts bank to withdraw

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Lloyds Bank yesterday became the first market-maker to withdraw from the gilt-edged market since it was restructured last October. The bank is also withdrawing from dealing in the Eurobond market.

In a terse statement, Lloyds said that both markets were overcrowded and that it had decided to reallocate the resources employed in these activities to opportunities which promised a better return on capital. The capital being released from the gilt operation is £25 million. About £50 million is tied up in Eurobond trading.

The gilts market has a daily turnover of up to £5 billion of which Lloyds has a 2 to 3 per cent market share.

The move came as little surprise to some in the gilts market who said that Lloyds seemed to have experienced problems in its gilt trading for some time. But the 27 primary market-makers appointed by the Bank of England last year were widely regarded as too many for operators to make worthwhile profits and observers have been waiting for the first casualties.

Mr Brian Pitman, Lloyds' chief executive, said that there had been no material trading losses in either market this year and the decision to pull out had been purely strategic. The profit from both activities had been "negligible," he said.

Both operations involved substantial running costs. Apart from substantial start-up costs on the gilt operation - contributing to an overall £27 million loss for Lloyds Merchant Bank - the gilt dealership involved £7 million a year in operating costs. "There was just not enough profit in either market. We did not appreciate when we set up the gilts market-making arm how overcrowded and competitive the market would be. We have been in the Eurobond market for many years, but recently that too has become overcrowded, and with excess dealing capacity, the market has deteriorated."

As far as Eurobond trading was concerned, the market was now dominated by the Japanese and American securities houses and a few Continental European banks. British banks were at a disadvantage because British

investors did not buy many Eurobonds, Mr Pitman said.

Lloyds reported earlier this year that in 1986 it had suffered a loss of £22 million to £3 million in holdings of perpetual floating rate notes, a form of Eurobond. It also reported a £7 million trading loss in gilts. The operating costs of the gilt operation amounted to £7 million a year.

The withdrawal affects between 150 to 200 Lloyds employees, including back-up staff and the 50 employees directly involved in each market. They will be redeployed as far as possible, Mr Pitman said.

The Bank of England said that it was not concerned by Lloyds' withdrawal from the gilts market as long as this was conducted in an orderly manner.

Although Lloyds claims no substantial trading losses, market operators said its decision to withdraw from bond markets as economic forecasts become more gloomy. They said that many gilt operators had suffered heavy losses this year.

Backing for rescue formula heralds end of 'shameful chapter'



Peter Miller: 'important that Lloyd's could solve the problem'

Names support £134 million PCW package

By Joe Joseph

One of the blackest periods in the history of Lloyd's drew to a close yesterday when the insurance market declared it had received enough backing from underwriting names enmeshed in the PCW scandal to proceed with the £134 million rescue package it unveiled in April to try to resolve the affair.

Mr Peter Miller, the chairman of Lloyd's, said: "It is now possible to close this shameful chapter."

"I am very pleased indeed that the proposals put forward by Lloyd's to end this most difficult problem have been accepted by an overwhelming number of damaged names. While the claims on the policies still have to be met, the names who have assented will not be involved in any further problems."

The acceptance of the package ends years of uncertainty generated by the PCW scandal, which blew up in 1982 when it was discovered that the two founders of the PCW syndicates, Mr Peter Cameron-Webb and Mr Peter Dixon, had misappropriated £40 million of investors' money over a period of years.

"I think it is very important that Lloyd's was able and had the strength to solve this problem," Mr Miller said.

"It is a problem which had to be solved by Lloyd's if it was to retain both its self-confidence and public confidence in it as an effective self-regulatory body."

The rescue formula devised by Lloyd's, which is pressing ahead with civil actions against Mr Cameron-Webb and Mr Dixon, asks names to contribute £34 million towards the cost of meeting outstanding claims against PCW syndicates.

Lloyd's itself will put in £48 million, with the balance coming from companies which Lloyd's deems may be under a legal or moral responsibility to syndicate members. They include Minet Group, which owned the PCW underwriting agency, and Alexander & Alexander, through whose companies PCW funds were siphoned abroad.

After nine months of negotiations, Lloyd's calculated the likely gross liabilities of the syndicates affected to be £680 million. Taking account of assets, including insurance recoveries, the net liability is reduced to £235 million. The £134 million needed now is to meet present and future liabilities of the PCW syndicates.

The deadline for acceptance closed yesterday. It will be a few days before the final tally is known, but the decision by Lloyd's to declare its offer unconditional suggests it has received the backing of 90 per cent of the names involved, the level needed to go ahead with the plan.

Lloyd's accepts that a caucus of the worst hit names, some of whom face bills of more than £240,000, will refuse. Some have already threatened to take their grievances to court.

But Mr Miller is offering no fresh sweeteners to win round dissenters and added that Lloyd's would defend any legal actions with vigour.

He said: "We have made an offer after intensive negotiations with those representing the names and we have no intention of mounting another."

Mr Christopher Crosswaite, the solicitor who has been acting for the PCW 1985 Committee, which speaks for 450 of the hardest-hit victims of the non-marine syndicates, hailed yesterday as "the end of a long battle."

"The 1985 Committee has done its job. Its job was to get an offer which although unpleasant to some people was good for others."

Mr Miller gave warning that the penalties of not accepting the Lloyd's offer were stiff. Names who assent will not be liable for any unforeseen deterioration in the claims against the PCW syndicates, but, he said, "if you don't accept, you are a name against policies against which many people all over the world have claims."

It is understood that names who do not assent to the package run the risk of suspension from underwriting. They would also not be able to pass the solvency test required of names unless they put up assets that covered the whole of their losses from the stricken PCW syndicates. Some market sources suggest that even then it is doubtful whether such names would pass the solvency test.

Some aggrieved names say they are willing to pay their share, but are disputing what that share is. Mr Miller conceded that calculating the liabilities of the PCW syndicates had been a complex task.

He said: "The losses were underwriting losses. But you have fraud, and you have chaos which surrounds the fraud, which makes it impossible to apportion the losses correctly. 100 per cent, between the names involved."

Comment, page 27

Sterling and shares decline amid worries over inflation

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The pound, government stocks, and shares all fell sharply yesterday, on worries that the economy is overheating and inflation is heading higher.

The worries, which emerged with the simultaneous publication on Thursday of figures showing sharply falling unemployment, strong credit growth, rising output and an acceleration in earnings growth, continued yesterday.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, said in a BBC radio interview that wage rises are "faster than is comfortable," but he disputed predictions from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development of an acceleration of the growth in Britain's unit wage costs.

The nervous mood affected all the London markets yesterday. The FT 30 share index fell by 24.8 points to 1,758.3, having been down by more than 30 points at one stage.

The FT-SE 100 index closed 27.1 points down at 2,266.1.

Government stocks fell by more than a point, with dealers saying that, for the first time since Big Bang last October, many of the leading market-makers were considering going short on gilts.

"The gilt market is disappointed because there has been no foreign buying since the election, and because of

fashionable currency," said one foreign exchange dealer, "suddenly everyone is a seller."

In the money markets, interest rates firmed again, with the disappearance of hopes of an early base rate cut. The three-month interbank rate rose by a quarter of a point, to close at 9 1/4 per cent, the first time it has been above 9 per cent for several weeks.

The interest rate on the weekly Treasury bill tender rose from 8.4431 per cent last week to 8.7239 per cent yesterday.

"Very few people are now looking for a base rate reduction," said Mr Stephen Lewis, director of economic research at Phillips & Drew. "The next move will be upwards. Sterling is showing signs of fragility, although the authorities have quite a lot of ammunition in the reserves, and they may be able to put off a rate increase for some time."

"The pound is no longer a

Market report

26

the emergence of inflationary signs," said Mr John Shepherd, economist at Warburg Securities. "And the more the market has thought about that, the less it has liked it."

The pound ran into selling pressure against all currencies, falling by 1.15 cents to \$1.6160, and by 1.5 pence to DM2.9561. The sterling index fell by 0.2 of a point to 72.5.

"The pound is no longer a

Interest rate cut 'would be foolish'

By Our Economics Correspondent

The Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, yesterday signalled clearly that he would like interest rates to stay at present levels.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton, in a speech to the Engineering Employers' West Midlands Association in Birmingham, said it would be foolish to take risks by lowering interest rates "prematurely or excessively."

His remarks, which mesh in with the Bank of England's tactics in holding down sterling through currency intervention rather than further interest rate cuts, will be seen in the City as removing any remaining hopes of lower base rates in the short term.

"As to the present interest rate structure we need to keep it in mind that profits are also high, as are equity prices. Prospective returns on real investment are more favourable, relative to those on

financial assets, than for a good number of years.

"It would surely be foolish to put that favourable conjuncture at risk by lowering interest rates prematurely or excessively. We might enjoy a short-term boost to activity, but at the risk of a damaging return to the uncertainty and the acrimony of high inflation."

The Governor made it clear that he was aware of the concerns about emerging inflationary pressures which have worried the City.

"While retail price inflation has been dramatically reduced, from 10 per cent in 1982 to 4 per cent today, it remains above the rate in most of our major competitor countries. And upward pressures on costs remain - the growth in average earnings in the whole economy is well in excess even of our improved productivity performance."

Sainsbury takes over US supermarket firm

By Ray Heath

J Sainsbury, the supermarket group, has taken full control of Shaw's Supermarkets, the American retailing group, in which it had a 28.5 per cent holding.

The deal could cost the British group up to \$261 million (£132 million).

Mr Ewan Davidson, Sainsbury's treasurer, said the bid reflected the company's long-term strategy of reducing dependence on British food retailing.

Ruling out further immediate expansion in the US, Mr Davidson said that Sainsbury would concentrate its attention on Shaw's, which runs 49 supermarkets in New England.

Sales in 1986 were \$1.1 billion, profits were \$31.1 million.

Sainsbury's has bought a 20.2 per cent holding from the controlling Davis family for \$30 a share, or \$76.5 million, and is making a tender offer for the remainder at \$30.

It is guaranteed 74 per cent of the supermarket group, which will cost \$184.4 million.

Acceptances of 100 per cent would cost \$261 million. To meet the cost Sainsbury's has allotted 20.179 million Sainsbury's shares to Warburg Securities, so raising \$188 million. Additional costs will be met by borrowings or a further placing.

Societies' receipts drop as home loans top £3bn

By Peter Gartland, Family Money Editor

Building societies had another difficult month in May. The Building Societies Association reported yesterday.

Withdrawals amounted to £6,939 million, although savers deposited a total of £7,460 million. This left net receipts of £521 million compared with £727 million for April.

The societies' figures were further squeezed by a continuing high level of new mortgage commitments, which exceeded £3 billion for the third consecutive month. The situation was eased, however, by a net inflow of £317 million from the wholesale money markets, through sources such as Eurobonds.

Mr Mark Boleat, BSA director-general, said his members did well to attract £521 million from retail investors in a month which saw the Rolls-Royce flotation and the run-up to the second call on British Gas shareholders.

June could prove to be another difficult month for building societies' net receipts, with the British Airports Authority's imminent privatization.

There was also continuing downward pressure on interest rates charged to homeowners after a round of cuts this week for new borrowers. Lloyds Bank yesterday reduced its home loan rate by half a percentage point with immediate effect for new customers.

\$1,000 billion budget compromise a 'pickpocket spending plan'

Dispute threatens US deficit cuts

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The White House decision to attack the Democratic budget compromise negotiated after a six-week stalemate has led to an acrimonious debate which could jeopardize prospects for substantive deficit reduction this year.

An aide to Mr Robert Byrd, the Senate majority leader, said yesterday that if the White House persisted in "drawing political battle lines over the deficit," the process would fall apart and the deficit would remain unsustainably high, in the \$185 billion (£111 billion) range.

European officials gave warning, both at the Venice economic summit and in a recent OECD report, that without substantive reduction in the United States' deficit, the world economy remained at risk. President Reagan reiterated this concern in a televised address to the nation but he rejected appeals by Congressional leaders for a budget summit to reconcile differences.

White House officials acknowledged yesterday that the President has rejected a bipartisan solution in the near term, preferring instead to launch a political



Wright: attacked Reagan's 'diatribes'

offensive on military spending and taxes, which is likely to carry through to the 1988 presidential campaign.

Administration officials attacked the compromise \$1,000 billion budget as a "pickpocket spending plan". Mr Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the President "is not buying it". Other White House officials said no negotiations with Congress are planned.

The new budget, approved by Democratic Congressional officials included \$19.3 billion in new, unspecified taxes, a \$16 billion cut in President Reagan's request for military spending in addition to domestic spending cuts for social programmes of \$11 billion. There are other savings envisioned in the document but the central themes are modest tax increases and military spending cuts to reduce the 1988 fiscal deficit by \$36 billion.

President Reagan, who had attacked Congress for failing to reach agreement on a budget, has ruled out all tax increases, including excise taxes on liquor and cigarettes which he has promised to veto. In addition, he has insisted that Congress allow his military build-up, to continue.

Mr James Wright, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, said in response to President Reagan's criticism: "It is disappointing and somewhat pathetic that the President chose to try to divert attention from the apparent lack of any real accomplishment at the economic summit by replaying his tired old diatribes against Congress."

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# Fashion write-offs push up Stormgard loss to £4.26m

By Michael Tate

The misery continues at Stormgard — where Mrs Jennifer d'Abo was ousted from the board earlier this year — with a hefty £4.26 million loss in the year to end-March.

Mr Robin d'Abo, recently divorced from Mrs d'Abo, has lost his executive position on the board.

Lord Lever, the chairman and a former Labour minister, unveiling the preliminary results yesterday, told of continuing difficult trading conditions. He said the group had been forced to make large stock provisions.

He also announced that Mr d'Abo, who last week resigned from the board of Ryman, which is run by Mrs d'Abo, had "ceased to be an executive director of the company but will remain on the board as a non-executive director".

Group operating loss was £370,000 but net interest of £1.3 million and exceptional



Jennifer d'Abo: ousted from the board earlier this year

items of £3 million have swollen the pretax figure, which compared with a £734,000 profit last time.

The exceptional items consist largely of a £1.6 million stock provision, relating to the fashion sector of the group; £561,000 for reorganization

Merrymade interests, which, Lord Lever said, would have required considerable capital expenditure and offered only limited profit potential in the short term.

Lord Lever believes these disposals have strengthened the group's position for the longer term.

He said yesterday that actions taken since Stormgard was reversed into the Selincourt fashion business in July 1985 had reduced the group's borrowing requirements by £12.2 million.

He had given warning of difficult trading conditions being experienced by the fashion sector at the interim stage, when the company disclosed a pretax loss of £193,000. At the same time, he predicted the performance in the second half was not expected to improve significantly.

Stormgard turnover for the full year was £45.8 million against £42.0 million previously. There is no dividend.

## Copson expands building interests

By Our City Staff

Mr Richard Thompson's transformation of F Copson & Co, the Birmingham builders' merchant where he took control last December, is gathering pace.

Yesterday he paid Ward White Group £2.9 million, including £940,000 of repaid borrowings, for LCP Building Supplies.

The deal will be financed by two share issues which, between them, will raise about £4.4 million.

The shares will be offered to existing shareholders as a three-for-five rights package but the 980,000 shares being created to pay the actual purchase price of £1.96 million have been conditionally placed.

Mr Thompson, son of Mr David Thompson, the founder of Hillsdown Holdings, will take up the full entitlement accruing to his 50.1 per cent stake which, at 200p a share, will cost him just a little more than £2 million.

Part of the new money will be used to repay Building Supplies' loans from LCP Holdings, its former parent, with the rest going to the company's development.

This is the second disposal of an LCP offshoot by Ward White since it acquired the company for its car parts interests in December.

Mr Thompson also paid £200,000 for K&K Gordon, a Leicester builders' merchant, yesterday.

He said Copson now covered "most aspects of builders' merchanting".

## COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

### Japanese argosies not yet at London Wall

By the time it was delivered yesterday, the call by the Governor of the Bank of England, Robin Leigh-Pemberton, for caution in bringing down interest rates was hardly necessary. The last vestiges of pre-election expectations of further cuts disappeared as sterling ebbed, money market rates rose another 1/16 per cent to 8 7/8 per cent (three months interbank) and gilt-edged prices fell back for the second day running.

It is all a great contrast with market sentiment during the period between the Budget and the election. As the Governor remarked yesterday, the upward pressure on sterling then reflected "the market's reaction to a prudent budget; to a firm monetary policy; to the steadily improving prospects for the UK economy; and to the expected outcome of last week's election". What has changed?

In markets, to journey is better than to arrive, and although there were no unpleasant surprises for overseas investors in the election result, some speculative money may have left the currency to look for new plays. Otherwise, fundamental changes are difficult to find. There is no sign yet that the prudent borrowing levels fixed in the Budget will turn out any less prudent as the year draws on. Indeed, the negative public sector borrowing requirement for May suggests that public spending is for the time being well under control while revenue remains buoyant.

Bank lending, as Thursday's money figures reminded us, continues to be uncomfortably buoyant, though this was as true before the election as since. Massive intervention in the foreign exchange markets has also helped to swell the money supply, but there is no reason to suppose that this will not be offset by additional gilt sales during the remainder of the year. It would certainly be difficult to explain why current interest rates were too lax when two or three weeks ago they were, in the market's view, too tight.

Nor do prospects for the real economy seem to have taken an obvious turn for the worse. Unemployment is falling quite rapidly, but from such a high level that it is unlikely to lead to early overheating. The underlying rate of increase in average earnings edged up marginally last month from 7 1/2 per cent to 7 3/4 per cent as it did for a couple of months at the end of last year. Pay increases, as the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, said yesterday, are higher than one would wish to achieve the maximum fall in unemployment; but as long as they are earned through higher productivity, they should not be inflationary.

The reaction in markets can be explained less through a deterioration in

the outlook for the economy than through short-term disappointment that the V.L.C.C.'s full of yen, which were supposed to be anchored off North Foreland just waiting for the election result, have not yet docked. In these circumstances some investors have decided to take profits. Perhaps the Governor's message on interest rate caution was tailored more for his audience at the Engineering Employers' West Midlands Association than for financial markets.

### Home if not dry

The overwhelming acceptance by names of Lloyd's solution to the PCW affair is a victory for common sense, prudence and pragmatism. It will enable members of the stricken PCW syndicates to look forward to a knowable if straitened future, and allow the market authorities to press ahead with two important tasks on an agenda that has for so long been overshadowed by PCW. They are to implement the outstanding Neill Committee recommendations, and then to modernize the market's internal systems in the interests of efficiency and profitability.

Inevitably some deep thinking will now take place about whether Lloyd's might do things a better way. The agonizing self-examination of the past few years, aided by the scrutiny of the Neill Committee, has already gone a long way towards making a repetition of PCW highly improbable.

Nevertheless, Lloyd's has been forced to a collective solution, rather than allowing the principle of unlimited liability to settle the affair. The Central Fund has been applied for purposes other than its most important one: ensuring that every bona fide claim on a Lloyd's policy will be met, regardless of the circumstances of the names on the policy. There will again be an airing of the idea of setting up a separate pool of cash to cover fraud, on the lines of the old Stock Exchange compensation fund. This might have greatly eased the solution to PCW, which was caused by a combination of fraud and questionable underwriting.

Given a central fund to protect the integrity of the Lloyd's policy, and a fraud fund to back it in cases of deliberate malfeasance, it would be possible to consider some limitation of liability for Lloyd's members. Already the principle of unlimited liability is somewhat theoretical, given PCW and other market rescues. In addition, most names ensure that some of their assets are transferred to their nearest and dearest in case the worst should befall them. The worst-hit PCW names would certainly find such reforms appealing.

## Dalgety takes pigs to Denmark

By Colin Narborough

Dalgety, the food and commodities group, plans to take on the bacon-making, Danes on their own territory, using its high-performance British pig — the Camdor — as its main weapon.

The group's Pig Improvement Company, the world's leading pig breeder, is setting up a subsidiary at Silkeborg, in Jutland, with plans to sell Danish piglets some 25,000 hybrid gilts (females) a year by 1992.

The first batch of 200 genetically-improved pigs, worth £150,000, left PIC's headquarters, near Abingdon, Oxfordshire, yesterday for Denmark. Further shipments will ensure that Camdor herds are established in all the main pig-farming areas in Denmark.

The venture is a British "first". It took three years for PIC to obtain approval from the Danish veterinary authorities, which guard their country's piggeries and are

fully aware of their key role in Denmark's export trade.

All the herds established in Denmark will be run by PIC Denmark which will be responsible for breeding and marketing. PIC already exports to more than 30 countries and has 18 overseas subsidiaries.

Breeding the Camdor gilts began 25 years ago, with Cambridge and Edinburgh universities providing the scientific advice. The aim was to produce a better bacon pig,

Mr Richard Robinson, PIC's European chief executive, said: "This is a real breakthrough. It has been particularly tough to crack, as the Danes believe their pigs are the best in the world."

He predicted that the Danish farmers would queue up to buy the Camdor once the breeding programme is under way. Last year, PIC exported 35,000 breeding pigs, worth about £4.3 million. Sales to British farmers exceeded this substantially.

## CASE optimistic as losses fall to £5.4m

By Lawrence Lever

CASE Group, the supplier of data communications systems, yesterday reported reduced losses of £5.4 million before tax as against the previous year's £14.7 million loss.

The market reacted favourably to the results which were accompanied by an optimistic statement from Mr Duncan Fitzwilliams, the chairman. CASE's shares leapt 15p on the announcement to 126p.

The company made an operating loss of £1.2 million but this was increased by interest charges of almost £3 million and an exceptional item of £1.7 million. This latter comprised £1.3 million

worth of redundancy and restructuring costs plus a provision of £467,000 for a contractual dispute.

Trading losses from the company's United States operations were halved to £6 million while the company made a trading profit of almost £15 million in Britain, as against last year's £12.1 million.

Turnover was £93.6 million, slightly down on last year's £95.3 million, while the company spent £11 million on research and development, compared with £12.8 million. CASE is restoring its dividend, paying a final dividend of 0.1p.

## Shell chief urges Britain to 'new industrial future'

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The chairman of Shell UK said yesterday that the time has now come for Britain to build a new industrial future based on highly trained people producing high-quality products.

Mr Bob Reid told members of the London Chamber of Commerce that after the Second World War, Britain had found it difficult to readjust.

He said the first 30 years of peace saw the battles of the industrial revolution fought out with the ferocity and self-destruction that blighted the hills of Gallipoli, and its impact on the world standing of Britain had been marked. "But slowly and surely it

has got home to the British people that the national imperatives have changed. Productivity is the key to overcoming international competition. Productivity comes from applying minimum resources to gain maximum production.

"Achieving the reduction in applied manpower resources has been a violent battleground, made worse by quantum leaps in technology, and leaving the human resource as the most feared blockage to economic progress."

Mr Reid said one of the most important concepts in helping managers was the adoption of the quality

management system.

"It is exciting in that it can create the environment in which well-trained management can grow their businesses. In a way it is returning to the old days when hand-craftsmanship and quality."

"It is challenging, and potentially, it has the seeds of a second industrial revolution, but it must be built on a sound foundation of education, training and development. The time has come to take this challenge and build a new industrial and commercial future for Britain on highly trained people producing high-quality goods."

## Atlantic's £9.6m buy

Atlantic Computers has acquired Hamilton Rentals for £9.6 million. The purchase price will be satisfied by the issue of 1.3 million Atlantic shares, all of which will be placed.

Hamilton, which specializes in renting out DEC, IBM and Hewlett-Packard computers and computer-based products, will be added to Atlantic's Computer Systems Develop-

ment company. This already markets DEC hardware and develops sophisticated manufacturing and distribution software.

It also has a short-term test equipment rental business and a specialized computer engineering facility. In the year to end-April, Hamilton made profits of £1.1 million on a £24 million turnover, 70 per cent derived in Britain.

## Health Care rises 60%

Health Care Services, the private hospital and nursing-home group, raised profits by 60 per cent to £810,000 in the year to end-March. The group is confident of the future in view of what it calls the comparative underpricing on health care in Britain.

The hospitals and homes division, which manages 145 acute and long-term beds, with a further 60 beds under

development, has significantly improved profits.

The group has, since the year-end, opened a laboratory in London which should have a significant impact on earnings.

Shareholders will receive a dividend of 0.9p per share and it is the board's intention to pay an interim dividend in February and a final in August.

## TEMPUS

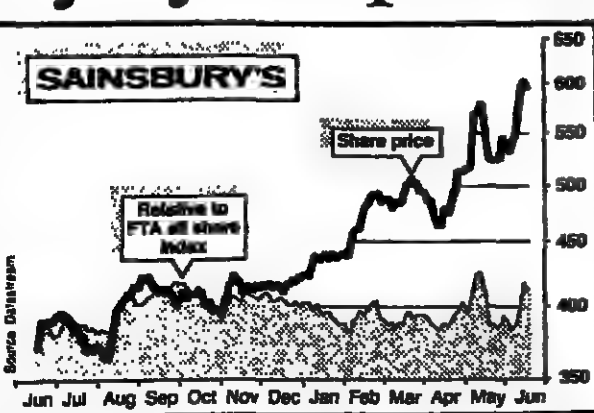
### Sainsbury eyes up main street

British management success in the North American market has grown steadily — but not in retailing. For some reason even the cream of the British high street has failed to make it on main street, so yesterday's fall in the price of Sainsbury shares, on the news that it was bidding for control of Shaws Supermarkets, could be attributed to feelings of "Oh-oh! Here we go again!"

The reaction was unjustified. This is not another attempt to export inappropriate expertise to a market with plenty of its own. Nor does it signal a most un-Sainsbury-like bid to take a new market by storm.

Sainsbury first became involved with Shaws four years ago, and has had plenty of time to analyse its success. At first glance, it would appear that, given full control, Sainsbury's management should have no difficulty improving on the record.

The American company makes 2.85 cents on each dollar of sales, while Sainsbury earns 6.19p in the pound. The fundamental dif-



ference, however, is that Sainsbury owns its properties, and Shaws rents — so measured by return on capital employed, the US company leads with 32 per cent against Sainsbury's 26 per cent.

Yesterday's deal should be seen as part of a strategy that has already been laid down, and which recognizes that the British food market will be maturing fast in the early 1990s.

Sainsbury has already diversified into hypermarkets and do-it-yourself, and add-

ing an overseas arm, particularly in such a prosperous part of the US as New England, can be seen as an appropriate tactic.

The 20 million shares being issued to fund the cost should not prove a drag on Sainsbury's share price.

### Renold

Just when you thought it had recovered, Renold, the Manchester engineering group, had a relapse. Profits have dwindled to almost nothing, and the company's tentative

venture into the hydraulic motor and robotics business has been aborted.

Last year the firm parted company with its chairman and managing director, and the new top brass are keen on making the company more marketing and sales led. It will be an uphill struggle.

Gearing at 67 per cent is high. Interest charges of £3.3 million wiped out virtually all the trading profits.

Against this, the management says that sales in its core businesses are up by between 4 per cent and 5 per cent. It has already introduced a number of cost-saving measures, including making 400 employees redundant. The redundancy programme plus write-offs accounted for an extraordinary charge of £2.9 million. The company does not expect any material provisions for next year.

Some analysts are guessing at about £4 million profit next year. This could produce earnings of about 4p after tax and stripping out minorities. With the shares hovering near 90p, the p/e ratio is a very high 20-plus.

The changed year-end is one complication, though 12-month profits of £23 million to end-September are being pencilled in, with £29 million for the following year.

For Norton Opax there is still the Robert Maxwell factor (yesterday the Maxwell camp reorganized its 31.79 million share holding). Shareholders who have held on through the dull days should not lose patience.

## Norton Opax will reward patience

Norton Opax certainly went through the mill in its controversial bid for McCorquodale, and though ultimately it should all prove worthwhile, the stock market is still suffering from indigestion.

Most figures for the period ended March look good enough — turnover 82 per cent higher, pretax profits doubled to £10.4 million and an improved dividend. But at the time that now concen-

trates shareholders' minds — net earnings a share — there is little to shout about: a modest 5 per cent increase.

Norton, already a poor performer relative to the market, has the potential to perform once the rationalization measures proposed to sort out McCorquodale start to work through. Overmaning, both within its operations and including the board, is being tackled; the loss-making cheque machin-

ery subsidiary has been closed; and between £10 million and £15 million is expected from the disposal of its British publishing interests.

Anything to improve gearing, which reached 80 per cent at the time of the McCorquodale bid, is welcome, though it remains to be seen if the target of 50 per cent by September 30 is realized. The cry goes up from the market — no more paper, please.

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# Equities fall again

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (Aa) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 26)

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481	265	Ward White	278	222	-7	87	23	9.7
482	275	Ward	280	225	-5	87	23	9.8
483	275	Ward	280	225	-5	87	23	9.8
484	275	Ward	280	225	-5	87	23	9.8
485	275	Ward	280	225	-5	87	23	9.8
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26	Poland	27	82	-1	11.0	5.3	20.4
27	Belgium	28	82	0	94.0	3	28.6
28	Spain	29	82	0	94.0	3	28.6
29	Switzerland	30	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
30	Switzerland	31	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
31	Switzerland	32	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
32	Switzerland	33	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
33	Switzerland	34	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
34	Switzerland	35	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
35	Switzerland	36	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
36	Switzerland	37	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
37	Switzerland	38	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
38	Switzerland	39	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
39	Switzerland	40	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
40	Switzerland	41	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
41	Switzerland	42	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
42	Switzerland	43	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
43	Switzerland	44	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
44	Switzerland	45	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
45	Switzerland	46	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
46	Switzerland	47	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
47	Switzerland	48	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
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78	Switzerland	79	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
79	Switzerland	80	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
80	Switzerland	81	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
81	Switzerland	82	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
82	Switzerland	83	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
83	Switzerland	84	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
84	Switzerland	85	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
85	Switzerland	86	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
86	Switzerland	87	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
87	Switzerland	88	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
88	Switzerland	89	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
89	Switzerland	90	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
90	Switzerland	91	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
91	Switzerland	92	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
92	Switzerland	93	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
93	Switzerland	94	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
94	Switzerland	95	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
95	Switzerland	96	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
96	Switzerland	97	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
97	Switzerland	98	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
98	Switzerland	99	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1
99	Switzerland	100	100	100	5-3	1.6	17.1

System	1990	1989	% Chg	1982	1981	1975
Land Exp	444	445	+0.1	182	32	175
Capital Equip	444	445	+0.1	184	37	147
Capital Equip	117	117	0	34	33	31
Factory	227	222	-2.2	75	34	147
Warehouse	61	61	0	75	34	147
Office	267	267	0	-	-	-
Cyber	87	86	-1.1	-	-	105
Control	60	61	+1.7	11.0	3.9	21.3
Transport	265	268	+1.1	11.5	4.3	21.8
Other	265	268	+1.1	-	-	-
Assets & Res	400	400	0	-	-	-
Goodwill	75	75	0	1.4	1.9	26.5
Int. Financial	151	123	-18.5	3.0	1.8	-
Other	229	225	-1.7	12.3	4.9	14.1

B&W (m)	595	598	-7	19.8	3.3	14.1
Carroll	145	150	.			
Heustein "T"	285	287	.	9.5	3.4	10.1

\*End of Ex all in Forecast dividend + Interim  
 passed 1 Price in suspension of Dividend and  
 made a special payment to Pre-merger Owners  
 a earnings + Ex other + Ex rights + Ex stock  
 all + Tax-free ... No significant com.







Edited by Peter Gartland.

## FAMILY MONEY/1

## THIS WEEK

- Credit cards..... 1
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## Monday date for BAA

The first privatisation under the new administration will be BAA plc, formerly the British Airports Authority. Paul Channon, the new Transport Secretary, announced this week that shares in BAA plc will be offered for sale in July. The pathfinder prospectus will be published on Monday.

## Coventry and CU go PEP

The Coventry Building Society is offering investors a Personal Equity Plan in conjunction with Commercial Union Assurance. The initial fee of £10 will be waived for anyone who takes out a plan before the end of July. Customers can choose between investing monthly sums (minimum £25) or making a lump sum investment (minimum £420).

## Frizzell offer

The Lloyd's insurance brokers, Frizzell, are offering a 7.5 per cent discount on home contents insurance to policyholders who take certain security precautions, such as window locks and mortice locks on doors. Policyholders must also live in a police-approved neighbourhood watch area.

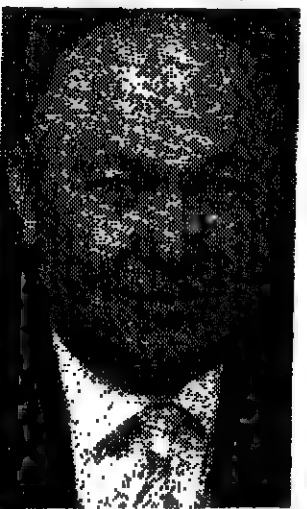
## The credit explosion

Barclaycard, Britain's first bank credit card comes of age at the end of the month. AMANDA PARDOE asks whether this is a cause for celebration

The number of Barclaycard holders has grown from one million in 1966 to 8.6 million at the end of last year, turnover has risen from £10 million in 1967 to £5,391 million in 1986, and the number of UK outlets accepting Barclaycard is up from 35,000 to 258,000.

At the same time, the uses of Barclaycard have been extended. One of the recent innovations is PINPOINT, a network of machines through which Barclaycard holders can pay for petrol or buy rail tickets. PINPOINT petrol pumps are now being installed at around 150 Shell service stations, and PINPOINT rail ticket machines are already operational at 12 main line stations.

Another major development was the launch of DARTS last year, now known as Process Data Quickly, or PDQ for short. PDQ terminals speed up the payment process — the sales assistant simply "swipes" the card through the machine and enters the amount of the sale. The information is relayed to



Hazlehurst: "register needed" the card company's computer immediately, so that the transaction can be authorized and processed on the spot.

This means the retailer is spared the usual time-consuming administration.

When using a PDQ terminal, cardholders still have to sign their name, and are given a receipt. On a note of reassurance, if you use this system your usual period of credit is not affected.

Barclaycard already has between 500 and 600 PDQ terminals in operation, and plans to have more than 5,000 installed by the end of 1987.

The terminals have been designed to accept a range of cards including Access and American Express, on the agreement that machines installed by these companies will also accept Barclaycard. Barclays' new debit card Connect can also be processed through these machines.

Besides the introduction of PINPOINT and PDQ termi-



It's all so easy: Barclaycard's PDQ service

nals last year, Barclaycard launched the Holiday Club, whereby Barclaycard holders can get discounts of between 5 and 10 per cent on an extensive range of holidays. The take-up has apparently been good, and Barclaycard is to repeat the scheme next year.

In response to this, Access launched its Holiday Club at the beginning of this month. Barclaycard is not the only credit card with a success story. Access, the other household name, has also attracted a considerable following for its flexible friend.

Access was launched six years later than Barclaycard by Lloyds, Midland, National Westminster, Williams & Glyn's and Royal Bank of Scotland. The number of Access cardholders has risen to 9.7 million by the end of 1986. Last year, its turnover was £6,396 million, and it is accepted in the UK at more than 269,000 retail outlets.

The growing demand for credit cards, however, does not bring only good news. In common with other forms of credit, these two big credit card groups have come in for criticism in recent months.

At the end of May, Sir Gordon Borrie, director-general of the Office of Fair Trading, asked the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to investigate whether or not there is a monopoly in the supply of credit card services in the UK and, if so, whether this is against the public interest.

Sir Gordon based his decision to refer the matter on a number of factors, including the continuing predominance in the market of Access and Barclaycard, the profitability of the banks issuing credit cards, and the rate of interest charged to Access and Barclaycard holders.

On cost, he said the rates "appear to have remained high in relation to the level of the movements in bank base rates".

This comment followed the announcement by Midland and NatWest that they were reducing their rate from 2 per cent per month to 1.75 per cent, and the decision by Lloyds to cut its rate to 1.8 per cent, to take effect in each case from June 1. The last reduction was in 1984. Barclaycard's rate will come down to 1.75 per cent on July 1.

The Commission has two,

age of active cardholders not taking extended credit, that is, people who settle their account in full every month, is 40 per cent or more.

Of course, some cardholders do find themselves in difficulties. Where this is the case, both Access and Barclaycard encourage them to make this clear straight away, so that remedial steps can be taken. The worst thing customers can do is let the situation deteriorate because they are worried about revealing their problems.

Not surprisingly, in response to the wider availability of credit in its various forms, lenders are being asked to consider the possibility of not only extending the amount, but also pooling the information they have on customers' creditworthiness.

Both Sir Gordon and Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, have voiced their approval of the suggestion that a national credit register should be introduced. So, too, have the Chancellor Nigel Lawson and Ray Hazlehurst, chairman of the Finance Houses Association (FHA).

At the moment there are two major credit reference agencies, CCN and UAPT-Infotek. The FHA, in co-operation with UAPT-Infotek has developed the Payment Profile Register. Eighty per cent of consumer indebtedness to members of the FHA is recorded on the register.

However, Mr Hazlehurst said this week: "We shall be talking to a wide range of credit grantors, and to other credit reference agencies, in an effort to bring about the comprehensive credit register which I believe will bring benefit to everyone."

Mr Hazlehurst also said that a formal code of conduct would be published by the FHA shortly, to "spread the message of responsible credit across the entire lending spectrum, and to formalize and develop the best practices in the industry".



Borrie: "high interest rates"

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A copy of the prospectus, together with a brochure, will normally be sent within 2 days. Unit certificates will normally be sent within 10 working days of receipt of settlement. The current estimated gross yield for Fidelity Special Situations Trust is 0.2% at the offer price of 200p on 14th June 1987. Units may be sold on any day at the bid price ruling. You will receive a cheque within 7 working days of our receiving your request for redemption. The Trust will pay distributions on 5th October and 5th September. An annual charge of 5% is included in the offer price of units out of which the Managers may pay remuneration to qualified intermediaries. Rates are available upon request. The Trust pays an annual charge to the Managers out of income (or capital if there is insufficient income) of 1% plus VAT of the value of the fund. Check your investment prices and yields daily in the Financial Times. Daily Telegraph, Sunday Times and on Pressat 40150. Trustee: Midland Bank Trust Company Limited. Managers: Fidelity Investment Services Limited. Registered Office: River Walk, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 1DY. Registered Companies Number: 3016165. The Trust is a UK-registered company authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry. Member of the Unit Trust Association. Offer not open to United States citizens, residents of the United States or the Republic of Ireland.



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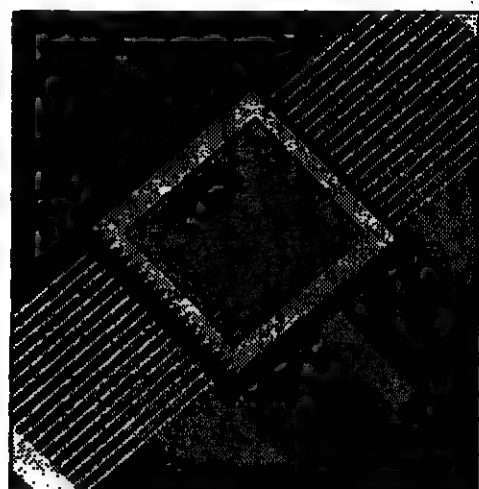


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You should bear in mind that the value of your units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

Unit prices and yields are published daily in the leading financial newspapers.

### Some helpful information for you

**AUTHORISATION** The Trusts are authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry and are constituted by a Trust Deed between Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd (the Managers) and Lloyd's Bank Plc (the Trustees). The Trusts are authorised under the Trusts (Investments) Act 1961. Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd is a member of the Unit Trust Association.

**APPOINTMENTS** Applications for units will be acknowledged by a contract note and certificates will normally follow within 6 weeks.

**CHARGES** An initial charge of 5% is included in the price of units, to which a rounding adjustment of up to 1% may be added. An annual management fee of 1% plus VAT is deducted from the value of the fund. The maximum charges permitted are 6% and 2% respectively. Any charge is subject to 3 months' notice. Remuneration may be paid to qualified intermediaries: details are available upon request.

### TO BUY UNITS

If you would like to invest in The Sun Alliance Worldwide Financial Trust and/or The Sun Alliance Worldwide Technology Trust simply complete the form and return it to us with your cheque (minimum £500 in either Trust).

For more information and detailed brochures about these Trusts, call Sun Alliance free on 0800 521596.

### UP TO 14% LAUNCH DISCOUNT

Until July 10th the units carry a fixed offer price of 50p and the minimum investment is £500. After July 10th units will be allocated at the current offer price.

Act before July 10th and you will also receive a discount. Investments of up to £5,000 receive a 1% discount - £5,000 and above receive 14%.

This discount is operated by automatically increasing the number of units allocated.

### TO SELL UNITS

If you decide to sell any of your units, all you need to do is inform us at the address below in writing or by telephone, complete the reverse of your certificate (the Form of Renunciation) and return it to us. We will send you your cheque based on the value of your units at the bid price then ruling.

**CAPITAL GAINS TAX** The Trusts are not subject to capital gains tax. A unitholder pays tax on a disposal only if his total taxable gain from all sources, over and above the original purchase price and adjusted for inflation where applicable, is more than the annual allowance (£5,600 for 1987/88).

**INCOME TAX** Units in both Trusts will be accumulation units. Income arising within the Trusts will automatically be reinvested net of basic rate tax. Tax vouchers will be issued detailing the amount of income reinvested and tax deducted, and should be submitted with your tax return. No further tax will be payable by basic rate tax payers. Higher rate tax payers may be liable to a further charge. Non tax payers may be able to claim a refund of tax from the Inland Revenue.

**YIELD** The gross estimated starting yield will be 3% for the Worldwide Financial Trust and 1% for the Worldwide Technology Trust. The distribution date for both Trusts will be 31st August, with the first distribution on 31st August 1988. Annual reports will be sent to all unitholders.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_  
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Name of financial adviser (if any) \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

I am/We are over 18. Joint applicants (maximum number 4) should provide name and address details on a separate sheet of paper. Please tick the box if you would like information on other Sun Alliance Unit Trusts.

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## FAMILY MONEY/2

### A new one, if you're with the Woolwich

Cheaper interest rates have not been the only development on the mortgage front this week. The Woolwich Building Society has launched an equity mortgage scheme, whereby borrowers acquire full ownership, but pay interest, at the society's usual rate, on only a proportion of the loan. This can be from 60 per cent to 80 per cent.

The remainder forms the equity stake for the Woolwich. When the property is sold, the Woolwich receives its percentage based on the increased value of the property. However, the society expects that most borrowers will be able to afford full ownership within five years.

The scheme is aimed at first-time buyers who are having difficulty buying a home because of high property prices, particularly in the South-East. Initially, it is being offered only on specific properties controlled by Woolwich Homes (1987) Ltd, the housing development arm of the Woolwich.

The society expects that its equity mortgages will be used primarily by people who are waiting to buy a house through their local authority.

Two new investment books are published this week.

The 1987-88 edition of the *Allied Dunbar Investment Guide* covers all popular forms of investment such as building societies, pensions, life assurance and unit trusts, as well as

many less well known forms, including oil and antiques, factories and warehouses, pleasure gardens and stud farms. The new edition looks at investment in the light of the Financial Services Act and after the impact of Big Bang.

It is published by Longman and is available from bookshops at £13.50.

A more academic offering aimed at the student market, but still a good primer for private investors, is *Investment: A Practical Approach*, by a Bristol Polytechnic lecturer, David Kenridge. This is published by M&E Handbooks at £5.95.

Keen to cash in on the annual car sales boom in August, two banks have this week announced added incentives for customers seeking car loans.

Borrowers taking out a Midland Car Loan on or before September 18 will be given a discount of 1 per cent off the flat rate for the full term of the loan. The current rate is 10 per cent. At 9 per cent, the typical APR is 17.7 per cent. The difference is explained by the unfavourable way in which personal loan rates are calculated.

Successful applicants will also receive a £35 voucher towards the cost of a year's private motor insurance, provided the policy is arranged through Midland Bank Insurance Services.

Borrowers will be entitled to enter a free competition, the prizes for which are three Ford Escort RS Turbos, five £1,000 Thomas Cook holiday vouchers and 50 £50 EMI record tokens.

The minimum loan is £500 and the maximum £10,000, in units of £10. Monthly repayments are fixed from the outset and can be spread over

periods of between six months and five years.

Non-Midland customers will have to transfer their account on agreement of the loan.

From July 1 until October 6, anyone taking out a personal loan with the Yorkshire Bank for car purchase will receive a free copy of the 1987 edition of the *Collins Road Atlas*. The flat loan rate is currently 10 per cent (typical APR 19.4 per cent).

Midland Bank this week announced its latest package for new students. Current account services include free banking, even when the student is overseas, and an Autocash card with a weekly limit of £100.

Students who need to count the pennies - and that's most of them - will also be pleased to hear that the bank will allow interest-free overdrafts of up to £100, provided permission is sought first. The interest on overdrafts of more than £100 that are agreed will be base rate plus 1 per cent.

Midland students will also be entitled to buy and sell foreign currency and sterling or US dollar Thomas Cook travellers' cheques without incurring commission charges. A free Eurocheque card, which usually costs £5, is also being offered.

Students who apply for a Midland Access card before the end of the year will receive a year's free subscription to *Cardwise*, the card protection service (normal cost £5).

Apart from these, and other services, Midland is offering two further incentives - £3 in cash and a free student coach card worth £3.50.

## Shop around, even as rates fall

Any reference to a cut in mortgage rates is music to home-buyers' ears. However, the reductions announced this week have brought little immediate joy to existing borrowers.

The Halifax set the trend on Wednesday by cutting its rate for new borrowers only, and was quickly copied by the Abbey National and other lenders, including the National Westminster Bank and the Mortgage Corporation, have all followed suit. Most existing borrowers will have to be patient. It is likely that their rates will fall from August 1 - Lloyds Bank, for one, has said that if there is no change in market conditions this will be the case.

There are, however, exceptions. The Household Mortgage Corporation yesterday cut its rate for new borrowers with immediate effect, and for

existing borrowers for the first payment after August 15. All customers with Yorkshire Bank residential mortgages will have a lower rate from July 1.

New borrowers are now faced with the question of where to go for the best deal. At the Halifax and Lloyds Bank the revised rate is 10.8 per cent, and new borrowers with either the Abbey National, the NatWest or Yorkshire Bank will pay 10.5 per cent. These rates apply to both repayment and endowment mortgages.

The cheapest rate being offered comes from the Mortgage Corporation, where new borrowers are being charged 10.1 per cent instead of 10.9 per cent for endowment mortgages. The Mortgage Corporation offers only endowment mortgages.

At the Household Mortgage

Corporation, the rate has been reduced from 10.9 per cent to 10.25 per cent. HMC primarily offers endowment or pension mortgages, although repayment mortgages may be considered.

Although the typical rate remains 11.25 per cent, a number of lenders are still charging a higher rate, the most obvious of which is the Midland Bank. The Midland was quick off the mark to announce a reduction in the last round of mortgage cuts, when it brought its rate down to 11.5 per cent. However, when competitors reduced their rates to 11.25 per cent, it failed to respond.

Many of the smaller building societies either did not adjust their rates, or else brought them down to 11.5 per cent or more in the last round of cuts. In some cases, the higher rates are charged

only on large loans, while in others they apply across the board.

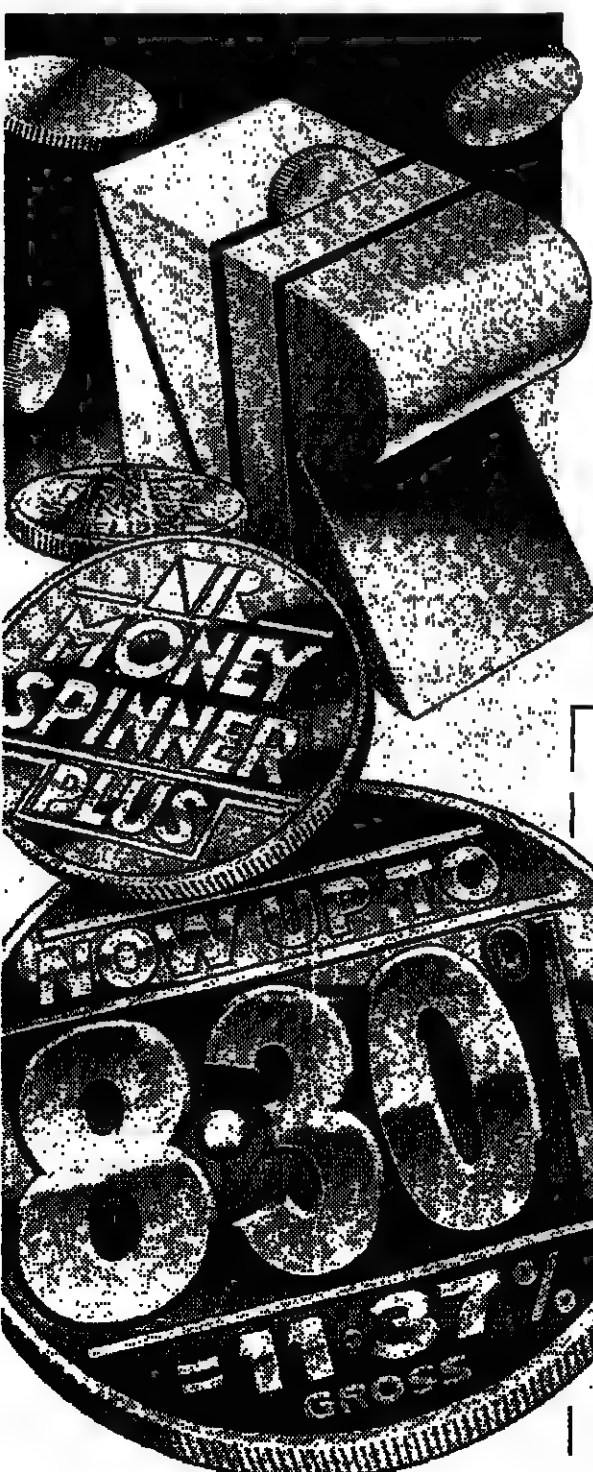
The Aid to Thrift Building Society, has been charging 11.75 per cent on mortgages of up to £58,000 since June 1, and the mortgage rate at the Peckham Building Society has been 11.75 per cent for loans of up to £55,000, since the middle of May.

Both these societies, however, in common with several others charging higher rates, pay very attractive rates to savers.

In view of the wide variety of rates charged, prospective borrowers, where possible, should get several quotes. And, to be really on the ball, they should also ask for the annualized percentage rate (APR), as this will make a truer comparison possible.

Amanda Pardoe

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## FAMILY MONEY/4

## A case of blocked cash

The Court of Appeal ruling that all 1,500 alleged victims of the anti-arthritis drug Opren must share equally all the costs in the proceedings — whether on legal aid or not — has highlighted the problems of mass damages claims.

So-called "class actions" are unknown to the English courts, although common in the United States; and the Opren case is the first to test how the courts' procedures can be adapted to cope. So far the outcome looks bleak.

The Opren Action Group — claimants who have now fought for compensation for five years — had wanted selected legally-aided cases to go forward to test the issue of liability for the rest. This was so that the other alleged victims, many elderly and on modest savings, which exclude them from legal aid, would "ride on the backs" of those on public funds.

But the courts held this was not just. The High Court judge, Mr Justice Hirst, devised his equal costs ruling — endorsed by the Court of Appeal — which means that the legal aid fund will not have to bear all the costs.

His ruling is strictly fair in a mass claim where one third of the claimants are privately funded. But the effect is that hundreds of claims will not be pursued. The 500 alleged

sufferers on private funds are dropping out, and many on legal aid may also now do so as their share of the costs could rise as the total numbers of claimants dwindle.

The moral of the tale seems to be this: whether with legal aid or not, damages claims are extremely difficult to bring. Those who are on modest means, claiming only small sums in damages, cannot afford the risk in their retirement savings. They are in the so-called "middle income trap", which effectively excludes them from the courts those claimants who are just outside the

### Defendant may have no money

legal aid funds but do not have large private means.

But it is not widely understood that those on legal aid are little better off. As the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson, put it: "Legal aid helps those who lose cases, not those who win them." The state, through the legal aid fund, makes "out-and-out" grants to those who lose cases and will pay all the costs of unsuccessful claimants, but gives only "loans" to those who win.

What happens is that if someone is successful in claiming damages, he does not

need to pay the defendant's costs — usually the defendant will be ordered to pay his. But Sir John said: "Let him not celebrate too soon."

He may find the defendant has no money, or the legal aid fund has to incur further expense in making the defendant pay. Furthermore, at best the defendant will be ordered to pay only the plaintiff's "taxed" costs, which are almost always less than the actual costs he has incurred.

So there will always be a shortfall, which may be large, particularly if the plaintiff fails on one of the issues and is ordered to pay some of the defendant's costs in fighting it.

That shortfall is clawed back by the legal aid fund, which it is obliged to do, out of the damages won by the plaintiff. Only then is he paid anything that is left. Sir John warns: "It may be nothing or it may only be a relatively small change."

So at the end of the day, if he does recoup something over and above the costs incurred, he is in no better a position than a successful litigant on private means. A better solution would be an out-of-court settlement, Sir John urged.

Frances Gibb

Legal Affairs Correspondent



Privatization: Britain's airports are next on the Tories' list

## The Great Sale goes on, but in which direction?

Which direction will the new Government's privatization programme take? JOHN ROBERTS investigates

In publishing the pathfinder prospectus for British Airports Authority next Monday the Government will be wasting no time in the resumption of its privatization programme. But is there much more to come?

Whereas 18 months ago the Chancellor Nigel Lawson said the Government was only halfway through its programme, he implied during the election campaign that the three-quarters mark had been passed. More significantly, the Government then gave several undertakings.

The Royal Mail would never be privatized; British Coal and British Rail not during this Government's lifetime; and British Steel, although profitable, not immediately. Apart from the airports, that appeared to leave only electricity and — in 1988 or 1989 — the water authorities. Or does it?

The Post Office handles millions of across-the-counter transactions, which, as the existing arrangements with small shopkeepers running sub-post offices demonstrate, could be privatized without prejudice to the Royal Mail's

status. The only question about Rover Group is whether it can be privatized as a single entity despite its abysmal record, or needs to be sold off piecemeal.

Then there are candidates such as the Royal Mint that have not been publicly discussed but almost certainly will be considered.

The Royal Mint has been profitable for the last five years for which it has published accounts and has a good export business, sometimes accounting for between half and two-thirds of its turnover. The business could be floated with the prospect of a significant boost from the intended replacement of the 50p and 10p pieces.

Strategic objections about reliance on private contractors for the coin of the realm have not deterred foreign governments from the UK Government overrode such worries when it sold the strategically more sensitive Royal Ordnance Factories.

So far the privatization programme has been against a background of generally rising share prices. Even so it has faltered, though memories of Britoil and Enterprise Oil have faded. If the stock market turns sour — nothing goes on and up for ever — will three million small investors still scramble for Electricity Generating Board shares?

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In the case of joint applications (maximum 4) all applicants should sign and print their names and addresses on a separate piece of paper.

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UNIT TRUSTS

## How today's expats can get a better deal

### SAVINGS

Cynthia wears a floral frock and mixes pink gin for George when he comes home from a tiring day running the tea plantation.

That image of the British expatriate is now recognizable only from 1950s movies. But although the style may have changed, the 1980s expat is far from being an endangered species.

Some expats are out of the UK for a three-year stint in Taiwan or Saudi Arabia. Others are career nomads whose cultural shock at switching continents is apparently no greater than that experienced by their stay-at-home brethren when they move from Croydon to Fisher.

For expats of all types, financial planning is an essential ingredient in their roving diet. Until last year, building societies were little used by them as a savings home but that has all changed and the societies now have a great deal to offer them.

The change was triggered by the 1985 Finance Act making it possible from April 6, 1986, for building societies to credit interest on a gross-of-tax basis to the accounts of expatriate savers.

This is different from the practice the societies have to observe for UK residents — tax broadly equivalent to basic-rate tax is deducted before interest is credited and cannot be reclaimed, even by non-taxpayers.

Technically, in order to qualify for gross interest on their investments, individual building society investors

must provide a declaration that they are not ordinarily resident in the UK, and must advise the building society if they cease to be not ordinarily resident. Britain's biggest building society, the Halifax, takes a keen interest in its 25,000 overseas customers, especially as the tax changes gave it something to talk to them about, and today it publishes a guide to taxation for its growing band of overseas investors.

The Bristol & West takes the expat market so seriously that it recently ran an advertising campaign on Gibraltar's English language television station, aimed at Britons living in Southern Spain. Four times a night, every night, Bristol & West beamed out its message giving a Gibraltar address that people could contact for further information. The society is coy about revealing the results of the campaign for what it calls "competitive reasons" but claims it was a success.

Michael Chadwick, joint managing director of financial advisers Chase de Vere, says

### Keen to generate new business

building society accounts paying a gross return to non-residents was something of a non-event when they were introduced last year. The societies were already over-liquid, he explains, and had little need to attract new investment. Now it is very different.

With poor receipts in recent months, highlighted by the exodus of funds into privatizations, coupled with rec-



LETTER FROM MUMMY... EXTRA LARGE DRINKIES TONIGHT... INTEREST RATES HAVE SHOT UP...

ord leading, a number of societies are now keen to generate new business from the non-resident market.

The real beneficiaries, says Mr Chadwick, will be the non-residents who qualify for the gross returns. "For them," he says, "there is the advantage of virtually complete security, plus a rate of interest several percentage points above bank deposit accounts."

Chase de Vere produces regular interest rate updates on building society accounts available to non-residents. Its latest figures supplied to *The Times* yesterday compare rates from five major societies — Halifax, Abbey National, Nationwide, Woolwich and Alliance & Leicester.

Direct comparisons are not easy because interest rates vary according to size of

investment and the notice period for withdrawals. However, among the best buys from the industry giants are 11 per cent from the Abbey National (minimum £10,000 and instant withdrawal) and 10.57 per cent from the Woolwich (minimum £500), provided you are prepared to accept a 90-day notice of withdrawal condition.

### Small societies often offer the best rates

But the best rates of all are often available from the smaller societies. Chase de Vere quotes 11.83 per cent available to non-residents from the Portsmouth Building Society, provided they are prepared to lock up at least £500 for a minimum of three years. Alternatively, Birmingham

Midshires is offering 11.6 per cent on a minimum investment of £500 for a 60-day notice period.

Other good deals on offer are 11.3 per cent from the Bury St Edmunds Building Society (instant withdrawal and no minimum investment) and 12.1 per cent from the Guardian (28 days' notice and a minimum £3,000 investment). This rate will drop from July 1 but is likely to remain competitive.

Building society rates for expats are markedly higher than those for UK residents but like all such rates there is a constant jockeying for position. Non-residents intending to open a building society account should keep a constant look-out for the best terms available.

Peter Gartland

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and yield are quoted in the FT and The Daily Telegraph. Units will be dealt in daily. Any orders received will be dealt with at the price ruling on the date of receipt of instructions.

The minimum initial purchase is £500, thereafter units may be bought subject to a minimum of £100. Contract Notes will be issued immediately and unit certificates will be provided within six weeks of payment. Units are bought back at not less than the bid price calculated in accordance with the formula contained in the Trust Deed.

A cheque in settlement will normally be sent within seven working days of receipt by the Managers of the requested unit certificate.

Notes: The Trust pays no capital gains tax on its investments. Unit holders pay no capital gains tax unless their yearly total of capital gains exceeds £2,000. The tax information contained in this advertisement is based on our present (May 1987) understanding of Inland Revenue practice and current tax legislation.

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*—Gold—*

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## TAXATION

During her lifetime, his mother made some provision for her retirement by buying a self-employed pension plan

At least one of them was paying income tax at a top rate of 50 per cent at the time and the highest possible rate both



Although the Inland Revenue will not allow any relief

Some people may not negotiate as good a deal; others may do better; still more may not even appreciate that this is a situation where they can and should negotiate.

It would be easy for Parliament to amend the legislation in the next few weeks while the new provisions are going through on personal pension plans. It is an injustice that should be put right.

**Donny Black and**

Name .....

Address .....

**NO OBLIGATION, NO SALE**

**MURRAY**  **JOY**

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the system is not working properly.











## FAMILY MONEY/10

## Great value on wheels

## CARS

Most people buying a car are prepared to write off depreciation as one of the running costs. Like any machine, the older it is, the less efficient it becomes in performing the purpose for which it was originally designed.

With continued maintenance, however, one can prolong the life of a car indefinitely. Engine, transmission, body and chassis can all be replaced — the car being generally sold when the owner judges that further expenditure will not be recouped either in resale value or reliability.

Cars are not, then, usually retained by the same owner until they "die", and are sold on in preference to a more recent or new model.

A collectible car has a certain demand, albeit specialized, and so its resale price or value rises because there are too many people after too few cars. A market is created where the article is not only an old car, but a collectible item in its own right.

If one runs such a car, and the market demands are maintained, the value is not equated with an old depreciating machine, but with an appreciating classic. The resale value need only remain static to have made money over a "functional car", which gradually falls in price because of wear and tear.

As with all private sales, prices fluctuate widely. Many owners put a high price on what in some cases is regarded as part of the family.

However, most of the collectible cars have owners' clubs, producing monthly or quarterly magazines, organized to promote interest in



Derrick Mayberry, a Middlesex bank manager, with his Triumph Vitesse MkII convertible

their respective models rather than the price, and so are a good source of information about what one can reasonably expect to pay rather than what is advertised.

It is necessary, therefore, to determine what can reasonably be expected when paying for a car in a particular condition, taking into consideration the very important cost of carrying out any additional work that may prove necessary.

For the latter, the RAC will inspect a vehicle and provide a written report for £45 to non-members, £39 to members, and the AA to members only for £44.

The chassis and body are

expensive to replace. A good respray using a quality paint will cost at least £500, so it is essential that all extras are added to the purchase price before a decision is made to buy. Compared with today's cars they are technologically inferior, and essentials such as brakes need more attention, and are usually less efficient even when well maintained.

Safety features incorporated now, such as dual braking systems, will be absent on a car manufactured in the 1960s, and this must also be borne in mind.

Perhaps the most important factor is reliability. Anyone who depends heavily on a vehicle for work will be let

down more often in an old car than in a new one, and it is generally good advice to reserve the classic car for weekend use or as the second vehicle.

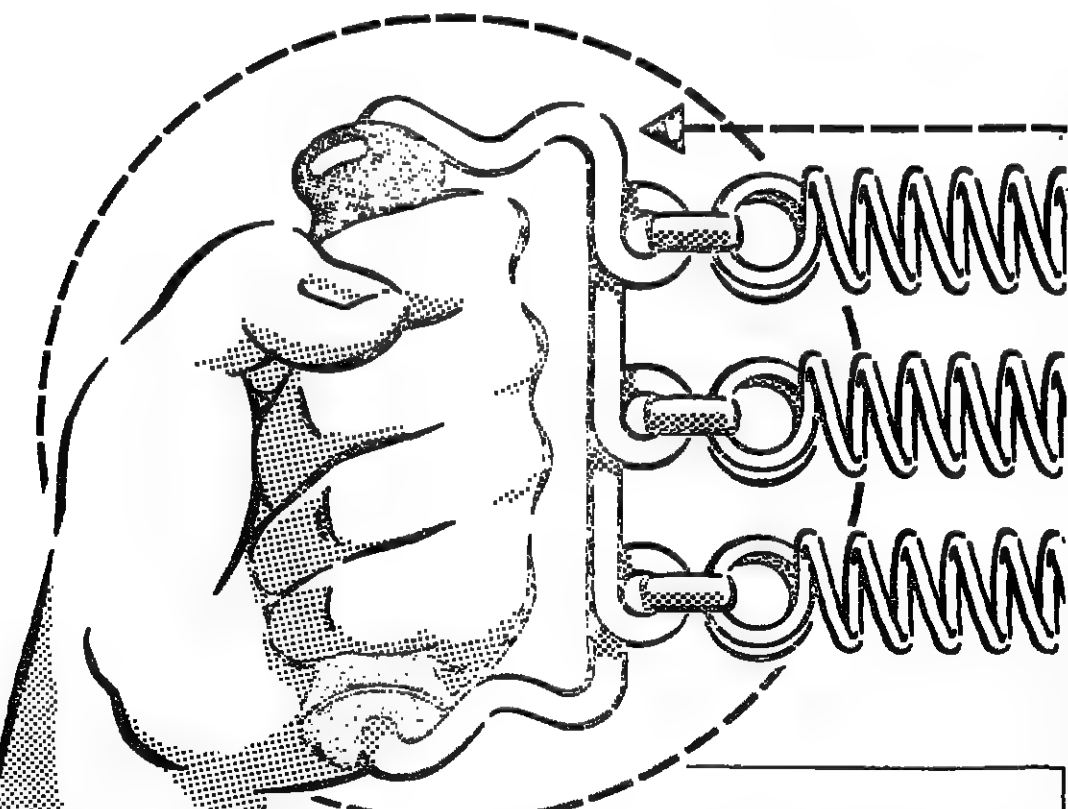
This practice also has distinct advantages when it comes to insurance. Many of the owners' clubs have special arrangements with insurance companies.

A Sunbeam Tiger 4.2 litre V8 can be insured quite cheaply provided that the annual mileage is less than 3,000 miles and the car is garaged. The Carmen Ghia and Triumph Herald convertible, which are both economical to run and have a good market demand, make ideal second cars. The Triumph Vitesse, prices of which have soared in recent years for the convertible, have the majority of parts available at Leyland stockists, and have ease of access to the engine for the do-it-yourself mechanic.

If you are undeterred by the many pitfalls, the classic car can save, or occasionally make, money — but be careful out there.

Anthony Capstick

## A better prospect for higher rate tax payers.



### The New Charterhouse BES Fund

Charterhouse has a long-standing reputation for finding better-managed British companies and for helping them to maximise their growth potential. Already a leader in BES funds, Charterhouse now has £17.3m invested in 38 companies. Furthermore, all of our four existing funds were fully invested within their respective tax years. We now introduce our fifth Charterhouse BES Fund, called CHEF V, which will again provide the private investor with an exceptional investment opportunity.

### Greater Tax Efficiency

Full Income Tax relief can be claimed on the amount you invest in CHEF V and provided the full income

Tax relief is still available there is no Capital Gains Tax when you first sell shares subscribed by the Fund. Thus, a considerable saving can be achieved on this extremely cost-effective and potentially rewarding investment.

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CHEF V will be strictly limited to £5 million, and preference will be given to last year's Fund investors. So act now to secure your allocation, as final date for receipt of applications is 31 July 1987. The maximum investment is £40,000, the minimum only £2,000. Copies of the Memorandum and Application Form can be obtained at branches of The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, or by ringing 01-248 4000 during office hours, or 01-325 4607 (24 hours a day). Or, just return the coupon (no stamp required).

The Charterhouse Business Expansion Fund (BES) is a fund approved by the Inland Revenue under the terms of the Finance Act 1983. Investment in unquoted companies carries higher tax relief, as well as the chance of higher rewards. This fund is not a substitute for professional advice. Applications to subscribe will be accepted only on the terms and conditions set out in the Memorandum describing the Fund. The full details of the Charterhouse Business Expansion Fund 1987/88 are Charterhouse Business Expansion Fund Management Limited, 7 Ludgate Broadway, London EC4A 3DX.

Mr Andrew Cosedghe for the company; Mr Philip Vallance for the Revenue.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that £14,000 was paid to the company by a negligent estate agent to compensate for the

**CHARTERHOUSE**  
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND GROUP

To: FREEPOST Charterhouse BES  
7 Ludgate Broadway, London EC4A 3DX.  
Please urgently send me a copy of the  
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Memorandum and Application Form.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
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THE CHARTERHOUSE  
BUSINESS EXPANSION FUND 1987/88

## Law Report June 20 1987

## Call for reforms to avoid delay

**Westminster City Council v Clifford Culpin & Partners and Another**  
Before Lord Justice Kerr and Sir John Megaw  
[Judgment June 18]

The Court of Appeal in dismissing the plaintiffs' appeal from the Official Referee's decision to strike out their action against the two defendants for want of prosecution, criticized the present system of litigation and called for substantive and procedural reforms to speed up the institution and prosecution of claims.

Mr John Hicks QC, Mr David Blunt and Mr David Sears for the plaintiffs; Mr Stephen Furst for the first defendants and Mr Timothy Elliot for the second defendants.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that the proceedings arose out of a development at a Boldero Street, Lisson Grove, Westminster, for the construction of two five-storey blocks of flats and a six-storey office block. The plaintiffs, Westminster City Council, owned the site; the first defendants, Clifford Culpin & Partners, were the architects; and the second defendants, J. Jarvis & Sons plc, were the builders.

The plaintiffs' claims related to defects in the roof decking of the three blocks and were based on faulty design and inadequate supervision against the architects and the builders.

The relevant events occurred between May 1972 and July 1974. The writ was issued by the plaintiffs on September 29, 1978 and was not served on both

defendants until the last day of its validity, September 28, 1979. The statement of claim was served on December 3, 1981.

In July 1982 the architects served their defence and counterclaim in September 1982. They denied all the allegations against them and pleaded that they had carried out the architects' instructions properly throughout. On that basis they raised a substantial counterclaim. The plaintiffs had made no application to strike out the counterclaim.

The plaintiffs should not be allowed to proceed with their claim for no other reason than that the builders could not properly be prevented from proceeding with their counterclaim.

There was no reason why the plaintiffs' claim should be treated on an equal footing. The plaintiffs' claim was struck out on the principles of *Birkett v James* (1978) AC 297. Nothing analogous applied to the builders' counterclaim.

The plaintiffs should be allowed to amend their reply and defence to the counterclaim to raise any of their pleaded allegations by way of defence and set-off, but no more. Their claim against both defendants should be struck out.

Although more complex than most and unusual to the extent that the plaintiffs were represented by their own legal department for the relevant years, the present case was typical of the

large numbers of applications to strike out claims for want of prosecution which were constantly before the courts.

Those were only the tip of the iceberg. For every contested case there were no doubt dozens which were settled or not pursued. Their consequences were pernicious.

They were caused by inexcusable dilatoriness or inefficiency on the part of the lawyers and sometimes others, such as the insurers. That then led to extensive further delays and wasted costs involved in contesting the resulting striking out applications.

Apart from the delays between 1973 and early 1986 when the summonses to strike out were issued in the present case, one should reflect on the time and effort, and the thousands of pounds spent on lawyers' fees and other costs, which had been expended over the last 18 months without any relevance or benefit for the subject matter of the proceedings.

That period had been taken up with numerous complex fresh pleadings and applications to amend or to appeal and three court hearings, until, now, involving three firms of solicitors and four barristers on each occasion. The proceedings involved in killing a claim could take far longer and cost far more than its trial. Such proceedings were entirely sterile and unproductive in relation to the substantive issues.

There were constant complaints about delays in the country's legal processes and suggestions for reforms, such as

the current Civil Justice Review by the Lord Chancellor's Department. But no changes in the organization or administration of the courts would make any material difference to cases such as the present.

By far the major part of all delay stemmed solely from the way in which litigation was conducted. In that connection the law needed to be changed, both in substance and procedurally.

The principles laid down in *Birkett v James* were unsatisfactory and inadequate. They were far too lenient to deal effectively with excessive delays. Moreover they then bred excessive further delays and costs in their application.

The long line of decisions concerned with striking out applications, both reported and unreported, demonstrated that the regime of *Birkett v James* should be replaced by a system of rules which were much stricter, more effective and simple to apply.

It was highly questionable whether plaintiffs should be allowed the benefit of the full periods of limitation, with virtual impunity, where the facts were known and there was no obstacle to the speedy institution and prosecution of claims.

The present system provided insufficient sanctions for those responsible for the dilatory and inefficient conduct of litigation, and it was frequently unfair to litigants.

Sir John Megaw agreed.  
Solicitors: Herbert Smith; Ince & Co; Masons.

## Sum releasing option a taxable gain

**Powison (Inspector of Taxes) v Welbeck Securities Ltd**  
Before Lord Justice Slade, Lord Justice Ralph Gibson and Lord Justice Bingham  
[Judgment June 12]

The receipt by a company of a capital sum of £2 million in connection with the surrender of rights in a company to "release and abandon" an option gave rise to a capital gain on which corporation tax was chargeable. Such a transaction was not excluded from the charge arising under the provisions of sections 19 and 22 of the Finance Act 1965 by virtue of the provisions of paragraph 14(3) of Schedule 7 to that Act.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment dismissing an appeal by the company, Welbeck Securities Ltd, from the decision of Mr Justice Hoffmann (The Times August 14, 1986; [1986] STC 423) that had reversed a determination of special commissioners in respect of a corporation tax assessment made on the company for its accounting period of 12 months to March 31, 1975.

Paragraph 14(3) of Schedule 7 to the Finance Act 1965 provides: "The... abandonment of an option... shall not constitute the disposal of an asset".

Mr Charles Beattie, QC and Mr G. R. A. Argles for the company; Mr Edward Nugee, QC and Mr Christopher McCall, QC, for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE said that in 1961 the company acquired an option to partici-

pate in a property development. Following the commencement of legal proceedings in 1974 the company accepted payment of £2 million under a consent order whereby it agreed to "release and abandon" the option.

In 1984 the commissioners, allowing an appeal by the company, held that it could rely on rights in a company to "release and abandon" an option under paragraph 14(3) of Schedule 7 to exempt the gain on that receipt from giving rise to any charge to tax.

Mr Justice Hoffmann allowed the Crown's appeal from that decision. Following the decision of Mr Justice Vinelott in *Goldring v Kauffmann* (1977) AC 143, he held that the company's receipt of £2 million was a disposal of an asset under section 22(3) of the Act and that while paragraph 14(3) qualified the operation of section 22(3), it did not qualify the operation of section 22 so that it afforded no exemption.

The company advanced two alternative principles. The first was that the receipt of £2 million was a disposal of an asset under section 22(3) of the Act, but that the receipt was not a disposal of an asset under section 22(3) of the Act, and that while paragraph 14(3) qualified the operation of section 22(3), it did not qualify the operation of section 22 so that it afforded no exemption.

The company advanced two alternative principles. The first was that the receipt of £2 million was a disposal of an asset under section 22(3) of the Act, but that the receipt was not a disposal of an asset under section 22(3) of the Act, and that while paragraph 14(3) qualified the operation of section 22(3), it did not qualify the operation of section 22 so that it afforded no exemption.

First it submitted that paragraph 14(3) precluded any chargeable disposal from having occurred either in May 1974 or at any date. Second, it said that if such a disposal did occur that it was not in May 1974 but in January 1974, that being when the legal proceedings were compromised.

On its first point the company's case was unacceptable. The word "disposal" as used in section 19(1) of the Act was itself not apt to include the mere release of an option.

Sections 22(3) and 23(3) were enacted for the very purpose of bringing into charge, among other transactions, the surrender of rights in a company to "release and abandon" an option under paragraph 14(3) of Schedule 7 to exempt the gain on that receipt from giving rise to any charge to tax.

Further, Mr Beattie's submission, that even if section 22(3) gave rise to a disposal of the option in May 1974, nevertheless the company was exempted by paragraph 14(3), had to be rejected.

That submission raised two questions. Did the release of the option for value give rise to an "abandonment" within the meaning of paragraph 14(3)? If so, did paragraph 14(3) exclude the operation of section 22(3)?

That submission raised two questions. Did the release of the option for value give rise to an "abandonment" within the meaning of paragraph 14(3)? If so, did paragraph 14(3) exclude the operation of section 22(3)?

The judge was right in concluding that the paragraph did not cover enough ground to prevent the £2 million from giving rise to a disposal under section 22(3).

That being so, strictly it was unnecessary to decide whether the phrase "abandonment of an option" in paragraph 14(3) included the giving up of an option for value.

However, there did not

appear to be any sufficient reason to dissent from the view of either Mr Justice Hoffmann, or of Mr Justice Vinelott in the *Goldring* case, that the wording of paragraph 14(3) was wide enough to include the giving up of an option for value. The exception to cover all occasions of the extinction of an option otherwise than by its exercise whether or not a capital sum was received in respect of such extinction.

The company's second point on the appeal was also rejected. That was based on the wording concerning the time of a disposal contained in paragraph 10(1) of Schedule 10 to the Finance Act 1971.

However there were several reasons why that paragraph did not avail the company. The relevant disposal was one within section 22(3)(c) which, by virtue of section 45(5) of the 1965 Act occurred in May 1974.

LORD JUSTICE BINGHAM agreed with Lord Justice Slade save in the conclusion that the word "abandonment" in paragraph 14(3) was broad enough to cover a consensual agreement to abandon for consideration.

The company had brought an action to assert its claim to the option and agreed to "release and abandon" that option on payment of £2 million. To regard that as an abandonment of the option was to mistake its form for its substance.

Lord Justice Ralph Gibson agreed with Lord Justice Slade.  
Solicitors: Courts & Co; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

## Damages in rent claim are taxable profits

**Donald Fisher (Ealing) Ltd v Spencer (Inspector of Taxes)**  
Before Mr Justice Walton  
[Judgment June 11]

A sum received as damages by a company in settlement of legal proceedings concerning the amount of rent payable by it for premises used in connection with its trade, formed part of the profits of the company for corporation tax purposes.

Mr Justice Walton so held in dismissing an appeal by the company, Donald Fisher (Ealing) Ltd, from a determination by a single special commissioner, Mr Justice Hoffmann, that the receipt of £14,000 was a disposal of an asset under section 22(3) of the Finance Act 1965.

Mr Andrew Cosedghe for the company; Mr Philip Vallance for the Revenue.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that £14,000 was paid to the company by a negligent estate agent to compensate for the

damage suffered. That damage was that for the rest of the term of the lease of trading premises the company would have to pay the landlord an annual rental in an amount exceeding what the proper rent should have been.

Thus the effect of the agent's negligence was that the profit made by the company was less than it would have been by the amount of the excess rent year by year. It was both common law and a common law principle that the receipt of £14,000 as paid to put back that diminution in the company's profit.

The special commissioner, relying on *Gray v Lord Penrhyn* (1937) 3 All ER 101, and on *Rolls v Nagel* (1981) 55 TC 583, concluded that the payment was a business receipt forming part of the company's trading profits. His determination was correct and the appeal was dismissed.

Solicitors: Somers & Co, West Ealing; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

## Jail is not automatic for breach of order

**Smith v Smith**  
Committal to prison was not an automatic result of a breach of an order of the court but depended on all of the circumstances.

The Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justice Balcombe) on June 12 allowed an appeal against a sentence of 28 days' imprisonment, imposed by Mr Recorder Zucker, QC, at High Wycombe County Court on June 5 for contempt of court, by substituting an order enabling the defendant to be released from prison forthwith.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the defendant had been in breach of a non-molestation order obtained by the plaintiff with whom the defendant had been living and, as a result, the defendant had been required to give an undertaking not to go within a mile of the plaintiff's residence.

According to the plaintiff, there had been a number of

unlawful occurrences in breach of the undertaking and she sought an order for the defendant's committal to prison.

The defendant admitted that he had been in the plaintiff's garden and had looked through her window. The other allegations made by the plaintiff had not been admitted.

The judge was in error in assuming that any breach of the undertaking automatically led to imprisonment. Orders of the court were to be maintained but committal to prison did not automatically follow a breach of the orders. Imprisonment was not appropriate if the breach was minor.

Further, the judge was not entitled to take account of any matters not admitted by the defendant or proved by the plaintiff.

On the basis of the defendant's admissions the 28 days' imprisonment was excessive.

## European Law Report

## Power of national court to make a reference

**Criminal Proceedings against a Person or Persons Unknown**  
Case 14/86

Before Judge Y. Galmot, President of the Fifth Chamber and Judge J. Besson, Advocate General, J. Joliet and J.C. Moitinho de Almeida

Advocate General G.F. Mancini (Opinion March 17, 1987)

[Judgment delivered June 11] It was for the national court, and not the Court of Justice of the European Communities, to decide at what stage in proceedings it was appropriate to refer a question to Luxembourg for a preliminary ruling.

As a result of complaints submitted by anglers associations about the high level of mortality of fish in the River Chiave in Northern Italy, the Pretore di Mandamento di Salò (Magistrate for the district of Salò) instituted criminal proceedings against a person or persons unknown relating to certain offences under various legal provisions relating to the protection of water supplies.

In the context of the criminal investigation which he had undertaken the Pretore submitted certain questions on the interpretation of Council Directive No 78/659/EEC of July 18, 1978 on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improve-

ment to support fish life. (OJ No L222 p1, to the European Court 1222 p1).

The Italian Government suggested that the order for reference was premature and the Commission of the European Communities considered that it was inadmissible.

In its judgment the European Court of Justice held as follows: Pretore was judge who, in proceedings such as the present, combined the duties of public prosecutor and those of investigating judge.

The court had jurisdiction to answer the reference for a preliminary ruling since it had been made by a court which had acted in the general context of its duty to rule, independently and in accordance with the law, upon cases in which the law conferred jurisdiction upon it.

As the court had held in its judgment of March 10, 1981 in *Frank v. Ireland* (1981) ECR 735, in order that the interpretation of Community law should be of use to the national court, it was necessary to define the legal context in which the interpretation requested should be placed.

From that aspect, it might be advantageous in certain circumstances for the facts in the case to be settled at the time the reference was made to the European Court of Justice so as to enable the latter to take cognizance of all the features of fact and law which might be relevant to the interpretation of Community law which it was called upon to give.

However those considerations did not in any way restrict the discretion of the national court, which alone had a direct knowledge of the facts of the case and of the arguments of the parties, which had to take the responsibility for the judgment which would eventually be given in the case and which was therefore in the best position to assess at what stage in the procedure it required a preliminary ruling from the European Court.

The decision as to when to make a reference under article 177 in a particular case was thus dictated by considerations of procedural organization and efficiency which were not to be weighed by the European Court of Justice, but solely by the national court.

The binding nature of preliminary rulings upon national courts did not prevent the national court to whom such a

## Luxembourg

## Power of national court to make a reference

judgment was addressed from bringing the matter before the Court again, if it considered it necessary in order to give judgment in the national proceedings.

Such a reference might be justified when the national court encountered difficulties in understanding or applying the judgment, where it submitted a new question of law to the Court or when it submitted new material which might lead the Court to give a different answer to a question which had already been dealt with.

It followed that, in a case where defendants were identified after the reference for a preliminary ruling, and if one of those conditions were fulfilled, the national court could make a further reference to the Court of Justice, thereby ensuring the necessary respect for the rights of defence.

In answer to the questions submitted by the Pretore di Salò the European Court of Justice (Fifth Chamber) ruled:

Council Directive No 78/659 of July 18, 1978 could not have the effect, by itself and independently of the internal law of a member state adopted for its implementation, of determining or aggravating the criminal liability of those who acted contrary to its provisions.







# Ghost of South Africa still lurks in shadows of the World Cup

● The World Cup has been a financial success as well as a sporting triumph (AFP reports). "We are going to make money," said Dick Littlejohn, director of Rugby World Cup Ltd, the company established to run the tournament.

5.0 (71) 1. INISHPOOF (CSF Duffield, 7-2);  
Valley Mills (D Nicholls, 13-2); 3. Brewin  
me (M Birch, 5-4 fav); Also RAN: 8  
ung Judd, 12 James's Brave Boy, Bold  
wiley (5th), 14 Clawson Thoms (4th), 20  
r Scorer (6th), 25 Bombaloo, 9 ran.  
r, Banai Banza, Little Newington, 14.  
21, 31, 31 H Wharton at Middleham.  
4e: £2.60: £1.90, £2.20, £1.10. DF:  
0.40, CSF: £25.66. Tricast: £39.56. 1mn  
15secs.  
15secs. (137.2)



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RACING: WARREN PLACE FILLY PROVED HER ABILITY TO ACT IN THE MUD WITH FLUENT NEWMARKET SUCCESS LAST AUTUMN

# City In Flight to relish heavy going

By Mandarin  
(Michael Phillips)

I make no apologies for once again jumping on the Henry Cecil bandwagon at Ascot today when I envisage the Warren Place maestro completing a double with Sanquero (2.0) and City In Flight (4.10).

Following that extremely promising initial performance at Newmarket last month, Sanquero looks like becoming the second winner of the week for his dam, Nell's Briquette, by capturing the EBF Erroll Stakes.

Sanquero is a half-brother to Love The Groom, who won the King Edward VII Stakes on Tuesday, and I know that he is expected to follow his brother's footsteps into the winner's enclosure. His main rival today seems likely to be Butler's Wharf, who also created a favourable impression when winning first time out at Kempton.

Now that the ground is so testing, though, City In Flight is nominated as the day's best

bet to win the Fern Hill Stakes on her first outing of the season.

Horses trained by Cecil do not fail through lack of fitness, even when making their reappearance. So it can be taken for granted that City In Flight is ready to do her connections and their followers justice.

Every bit as important is the fact that the going was as soft at Newmarket last autumn, when she won her only race so far in style, as it will be on the Berkshire heath this afternoon.

As Cecil has a good line on Trojan Desert through his Goodwood winner Gatchina, I will be looking to Lashing and Bronzewing to form the hard core of City In Flight's opposition. Both have run well this season but their best form has been on fast ground whereas City In Flight's ability to handle rain-soaked conditions is proven.

Russian Steppes and Intimate Guest are other runners that Cecil will saddle at Ascot this afternoon. Since Russian Steppes has failed to live up to



Willie Ryan: can win on Gatchina at Redcar (2.15)

his earlier promise, I prefer the consistency of Backen Ness in the Churchill Stakes.

His jockey Pat Eddery can round the week off nicely by also winning the Steel Plate and Sections Victory Cup on Pencil Sharpener, even though all her form has been over further than five furlongs. That could turn out to be a blessing this afternoon.

In the Halifax Maiden

Stakes, which is for two-year-old fillies who have never run, Intimate Guest will be Cecil's standard bearer now that he has decided not to run Farfetched.

It is my contention that his second string may be beaten by Legendary Dancer, who is expected to compensate her trainer Fulke Johnson Houghton for the disappointment that he must have felt when galloping companion Posada let the side down in the Queen Mary Stakes on Wednesday.

When Revisit won her first race of the season at Newbury in April the going underfoot was much the same as it will be this afternoon. So, following a well-deserved rest since her narrow defeat in the Chester Cup, she should be very hard to beat off 7st 7lb in the High Yield Steel Stakes.

Willie Ryan, Steve Cauthen's capable young understudy at Warren Place, goes to Redcar where he should take the Commodore Stakes on the Goodwood winner Gatchina.

Otherwise at the East York shire course it may pay to follow Walter Swinburn, who has winning opportunities on African Rex (3.15) and Zareef (4.45). Swinburn clearly has Ryan and Talus to beat in the Forty Acre Stakes but I just prefer Zareef.

The best bet at Ayr may come in the Roman Warrior Shield, where Bright Aisle can improve on her recent second to Stage Lark at Hamilton.

After riding at Ascot, Cauthen himself will be on duty at Warwick in the evening, principally to partner Dragons Wrath for Cecil in the Hambletonian. His graduation to Oakworth at Redcar now looks all the better after the latter's fine run when second in Tuesday's Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot.

**Blinkered first time**  
ASCOT: 3.0 African Rex, REDCAR: 3.15 Zareef, 4.45 Revisit, 5.00 Gatchina, 5.15 Backen Ness, 5.30 Pencil Sharpener, 5.45 Pencil Sharpener, 5.55 Pencil Sharpener, 6.00 Pencil Sharpener, 6.10 Pencil Sharpener, 6.20 Pencil Sharpener, 6.30 Pencil Sharpener, 6.40 Pencil Sharpener, 6.50 Pencil Sharpener, 7.00 Pencil Sharpener, 7.10 Pencil Sharpener, 7.20 Pencil Sharpener, 7.30 Pencil Sharpener, 7.40 Pencil Sharpener, 7.50 Pencil Sharpener, 8.00 Pencil Sharpener, 8.10 Pencil Sharpener, 8.20 Pencil Sharpener, 8.30 Pencil Sharpener, 8.40 Pencil Sharpener, 8.50 Pencil Sharpener, 9.00 Pencil Sharpener, 9.10 Pencil Sharpener, 9.20 Pencil Sharpener, 9.30 Pencil Sharpener, 9.40 Pencil Sharpener, 9.50 Pencil Sharpener, 10.00 Pencil Sharpener, 10.10 Pencil Sharpener, 10.20 Pencil Sharpener, 10.30 Pencil Sharpener, 10.40 Pencil Sharpener, 10.50 Pencil Sharpener, 11.00 Pencil Sharpener, 11.10 Pencil Sharpener, 11.20 Pencil Sharpener, 11.30 Pencil Sharpener, 11.40 Pencil Sharpener, 11.50 Pencil Sharpener, 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## Board to stand by its man

By Alan Lee

David Constant is umpiring the Test match at Lord's in the full, disturbing awareness that one of the teams does not want him there and has no confidence in his ability.

Pakistan's abortive attempt to have him removed from the game can hardly fail to prey on Constant's mind. It is not the first time his competence has been questioned in this way by visiting teams but it is another unwelcome strain in a job of increasingly suffocating pressure. Last night it was plainly beginning to tell.

Umpires are contractually prohibited from public pronouncements during Tests, but Constant did say: "I am struck speechless by the complaint."

The cynical reaction is that the fee of £1,340 per match should be ample compensation for any emotional distress but probably of greater comfort to Constant is the support he has received from his employers, the Test and County Cricket Board, who considered and then rejected the Pakistani protest.

Although chief executive Alan Smith yesterday confirmed *The Times* account of the Pakistani protest, Board officials are eager to play down the issue. They believe that the objection to Constant and his colleague, Ken Palmer, was premature and provocative.

Pakistan's view is naturally different. In a letter to the Board they pointed to their dissatisfaction with Constant on their previous tour here, in 1982, when Imran Khan, the captain, publicly condemned certain controversial decisions and called for neutral umpires. They also cite the precedent of Constant being taken off a Test in the same summer, following a protest by India.

Yesterday, Hasib Ahsan, the tour manager, who made the request, displayed his anger. He reported that his players had been further annoyed by a decision of Constant's on Thursday, explaining: "They are very upset that Constant did not give Mike Gatting out lbw. They felt the ball would have hit middle stump."

The TCCB had to make a delicate decision. If they had acceded to the tourists' request, they risked a residue of resentment among English umpires — supposedly the finest in the world — that such a respected senior official, who has umpired Tests for 16 years, could be so summarily removed. By throwing out the protest, they were gambling on the Pakistanis accepting the verdict without adding to the pressure on Constant.

The course they chose was confirmation that they wish to protect the reputation and self-confidence of the umpires at a time when they are under fiercer scrutiny than ever before.

Following the wash-out of yesterday's play in the Cornhill Test, a claim totalling more than £150,000 will be lodged with a Birmingham insurance company. For the first time since they initiated the system three years ago, the TCCB's reinsurance policy has come into force, entitling every ticket-holding spectator to a complete refund on the purchase price.

TCCB's plans, page 45

## IOC standing by strife-hit Seoul as Games venue

By John Goodbody

The International Olympic Committee was yesterday observing events in Seoul with concern but with confidence that the 1988 Summer Games will still be staged in South Korea, which is on the brink of anarchy after 10 days of violent anti-Government demonstrations.

The IOC announced from its headquarters in Lausanne that it had no thought of changing plans to hold the Games in Seoul since the only provision in its charter for altering venues is an act of war.

But in Los Angeles, which staged the 1984 Olympics, Mayor Tom Bradley declared: "The IOC has been told we could host the Games on short notice." He added that it was not a matter of actively seeking to stage the Olympics but rather of letting the IOC know that Los Angeles has the capability of staging the quadrennial event if necessary.

A contract exists between the IOC and the Seoul organizing committee over holding the 1988 Games and it is extremely unlikely, as well as legally inadvisable, that the IOC would break it.

It is more likely, if the

present crisis continued until the Games open on September 17 next year, that Seoul would advise the IOC that it cannot guarantee the safety of the competitors and ask to be released from the agreement because of conditions outside its control.

But as Anita De Frantz, an IOC member from the United States, said: "It is 15 months before the Games, which is a long time in the life of world events. I know the people of Korea want very much to hold the Games... they are very well prepared."

De Frantz said the situation facing the South Korean Government "is a very difficult one. It is an internal matter with the people of Korea, which they will have to resolve. But I am very confident that 15 months from now the Games will go on there."

Jim Worrall, a former IOC vice-president, said: "The IOC and the Olympic Games have been in difficult situations before. I certainly would counsel patience."

In London, Charles Palmer, the chairman of the British Olympic Association, said: "The BOA is unchanged in its attitude. We supported the

awarding of the Games to Seoul in 1981 and the reasons we did so are still valid now. We are still confident that the proper conditions exist to allow next year's Games to take place."

In 1968 there were student demonstrations in Mexico City before the Games, climaxing in one rally where probably 300 people were killed.

Although the Games are 15 months away, radical students and opposition politicians have raised the prospect of prolonged civil war unless President Chun allows free, direct elections to choose his successor.

In Moscow, Gennadiy Gerasimov, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, told a news conference: "There is a time limit to participation and that is not over. Soviet sportsmen will make their own decision."

North Korea has disputed its neighbour's right to stage the Games exclusively. It has already secured the right to hold two Olympic sports and some events in two others but wants still more. If its wishes are not satisfied it has threatened to lead another communist boycott similar to the one in 1984.

## Nicklaus at the centre of the excitement

From Mitchell Platts, Golf Correspondent, San Francisco

As the second round of the 87th US Open unfolded at The Olympic Club here yesterday so Jack Nicklaus attempted to prolong his phenomenal career by remaining in the heat of the battle.

Ben Crenshaw had on Thursday taken the lead with a three-under-par first round of 67. Severiano Ballesteros, Ray Floyd, the defending champion, and Tommy Nakajima, of Japan, finished on 68 and Bernhard Langer was among a group on 69.

Sandy Lyle enriched the European challenge by matching the Lake Course par of 70, but of the 10 players to finish with that score it was Nicklaus who unquestionably evoked the most excitement. He had admitted only 24 hours before the start of the championship that unless something dramatic happened to his game he was looking at a "horrible week".

Nicklaus, assisted by Greg Norman, worked hard on his game on Tuesday afternoon. By Wednesday he felt that he was ironing out the faults in his swing which in an earlier practice round contributed to him topping two three-wood shots. "That was more than a little embarrassing," said Nicklaus.

Yet the difference in Nicklaus's game stemmed from his ability to overcome the fast and firm greens. He discarded the Response 2-T putter, with which he won the Masters 14 months ago, in favour of an old, smaller, white putter. "I had put it on a rack with my fishing rods almost two years ago but I had not forgotten it was there," said Nicklaus.

"The big putter which I used at Augusta is excellent.

But it seems I had become a little sloppy with it because you can hit the ball all over the face and still get a good roll. With the small face of my old putter I have to be more precise."

Four putts of between 12 and 20 feet enabled Nicklaus to extract birdies from a course which Crenshaw, after setting the pace, described as "a hold on for dear life kind of course." Crenshaw certainly achieved exactly that for he



Nicklaus: helped by Norman compiled his score in spite of dropping two shots at the 14th.

The fog that never lifted held down the wind so easing the task for the players but even in the relatively calm conditions only seven managed to break par. Ballesteros put together his 68 with the assistance of three birdies in four holes from the 10th. It included chipping in from just off the green for a two at the 13th.

"I think if I had three more 68s then I would easily win the championship," said Ballesteros. "If you offered me three 70s right now then I would take them and go and sit in the club house."

It was a significant statement from the Spaniard who is clearly a believer in par being a blessing this week. Langer, among the late starters on Thursday, was out when the greens, heavily watered before the start of play, were drying out. He was particularly unhappy with the 13th green which he described as hard as asphalt. "Your spikes barely penetrated the surface," he said.

But Langer, like Lyle earlier in the day, kept his composure. The West German laid the foundation to challenge for the second major championship win of his career following his success in the Masters in 1985.

Lyle, too, is seeking a second major championship. He wants to emulate Tony Jacklin by winning the US Open as well as the Open Championship. His chance appeared to be slipping away when he began his first round by taking a six at the first and another at the sixth. But he played the inward half in 32, three under par, by leaving his driver in the bag and employing his one-iron.

**FIRST-ROUND SCORES (US unless stated):** 67: B Crenshaw, 68: S Ballesteros, 69: J Nicklaus, 70: S Lyle, 71: G Norman, 72: R Langer, 73: P Reed, 74: J Worrall, 75: J Worrall, 76: J Worrall, 77: J Worrall, 78: J Worrall, 79: J Worrall, 80: J Worrall, 81: J Worrall, 82: J Worrall, 83: J Worrall, 84: J Worrall, 85: J Worrall, 86: J Worrall, 87: J Worrall, 88: J Worrall, 89: J Worrall, 90: J Worrall, 91: J Worrall, 92: J Worrall, 93: J Worrall, 94: J Worrall, 95: J Worrall, 96: J Worrall, 97: J Worrall, 98: J Worrall, 99: J Worrall, 100: J Worrall.

### SPORT IN BRIEF

#### Boxer gets cold feet

The former world heavyweight boxing champion, Trevor Berbick, withdrew from his match with Joe Bugner, which had been scheduled for July 24, yesterday, saying it was too cold in Sydney to fight at this time of year. Greg Page, aged 29, another former world champion, will now face Bugner, a Briton, aged 37, living in Australia.

Berick was beaten by Mike Tyson last year when losing his World Boxing Council title. Page, who held the World Boxing Association title in 1984, is rated No. 8 by the WBA and No. 13 by the WBC.

#### Bevan goes

John Bevan, the former Wales and British Lions Rugby Union winger, has been released by Warrington Rugby League club. Aged 36, he earned six Great Britain caps.

#### Turks fined

The Turkish Football Association was fined \$6,700 (about £4,100) by UEFA yesterday after objects were thrown at England supporters during the European championship match in Izmir on April 29.

#### Seko's choice

Toshihiko Seko, Japan's top marathon runner, will not compete in the world athletics championships in Rome next September. He has chosen instead to prepare for the Fukuoka marathon.

#### Record ride

The Belle Vue speedway captain, Chris Morton, will overtake the British League record of 562 appearances held by Peter Collins when he rides at home against Sheffield today in the League Cup.

#### Larger league

The Italian first division will be increased from 16 to 18 clubs in the 1988-89 football season, the league's commissioner, Franco Carraro, has announced.

#### Schumacher signs

Toni Schumacher, the West German goalkeeper, who was dropped from the national team after accusing team-mates of taking drugs in a book he wrote, signed a three-year contract with Schalke, the West German side, yesterday.

#### Feet cost Honey

Foot surgery to cure osteoarthritis in both big toes has cost Gary Honey, the Australian long-jumper who won the silver medal in the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984, the chance of competing in the world athletics championships in Rome this August.



Howard's end: Howard Kendall puts on a funeral face at a farewell ceremony yesterday

## Victory for the lost generation

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

Rain held up the start of play for almost three hours in the Pilkington Glass tournament at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, yesterday. The public waited patiently as a strong breeze swept clouds of drizzle across these famous old courts, dominated by evergreen oaks as old as the game itself.

The matches in prospect were well worth waiting for because the singles semi-finals featured four of the top six seeds at Wimbledon. Martina Navratilova, bad to play her doubles partner, Pam Shriver, who had beaten her three times, twice in the United States championships.

Chris Evert's opponent was Helena Sukova, who had never beaten her until they met in a semi-final of the United States championships last September. Miss Sukova won that match 6-2, 6-4, thus confirming the evidence of her two preceding matches with Miss Evert, which had both been close. Yesterday Miss Sukova won again, by 4-6, 6-4, 8-6 in two hours 25 minutes.

One interesting feature of the pairings was that Miss Shriver and Miss Sukova represent a temporarily "lost generation" of players in their twenties who had the misfortune to coincide with Miss Evert and Miss Navratilova at the peaks of their careers. The future standard-bearers seem likely to be two teenagers, Stefri Graf and Gabriela Sabatini, rather than the small group of players, including Miss Shriver, who have been striving for years to break through as winners of major championships.

In addition to providing the natural sprinkling system that makes Britain such a green and lovely land, rain has less predictable benefits. This has, for example, been a busy week for Eastbourne's luxurious new sports complex. The Ball Park, which was opened only six weeks ago. Some of the world's finest players have been hiring the six velour-carpeted indoor courts for practice.

Bookings have been so heavy that sometimes it has even been difficult to fit in the likes of Miss Navratilova and Miss Sabatini. Yesterday Virginia Wade was also in action at The Ball Park, swapping shots with a boy of five for whom "Jim" had fixed it. (Something to do with a television show).

Miss Evert and Miss Navratilova had been on stage at a local hotel the previous evening, winding up a satirical cabaret act in which a group of players mischievously explored a variety of topical "in-house" themes. Miss Evert and Miss Navratilova concentrated their fire on that briefly renowned critic of women's tennis, Pat Cash.

All this was preceded and succeeded by professional showbiz — the joyous music of the Roaring Twenties and a more modern contribution from a singing group who move well — under the unlikely collective label of The Stutz Bearcats. The professionals were professional and the amateurs were funny. Cash should have been there.

## Everton lose fight to keep Kendall

By Ian Ross

One succinct sentence from the Everton chairman, Philip Carter, signalled the end of an era at Goodison Park yesterday. Just six weeks after declaring, in the wake of a second League championship triumph in three seasons, that he would fight "tooth and nail" to hang onto Howard Kendall, Carter reluctantly announced that he and his fellow directors had lost a prolonged battle to keep the most successful manager in the club's 109-year history.

Carter's offer of an extended contract and a "substantial" pay rise had been rejected by a man who has accepted the task of restoring Athletic Bilbao's lost pride as much for the opportunity to return to his first love, coaching, as for the financial rewards he will reap during the course of an initial two-year period.

Kendall confessed he felt restricted by the multifaceted role every English manager must accept but was excited about the prospect of returning to a more grassroots form of management.

"After six years something inside you says go out and start again," Kendall said. "Graham Taylor has gone to Aston Villa possibly with that same idea of starting over again."

"There are many aspects to management in England and I felt that I just could not devote enough of my time to the aspects of the job I find important. I am at the age where I do not want to spend my life sitting behind a desk."

Shortly after I had come back to Everton as manager, Bill Shankly gave me a piece of advice I was to heed. He told me that the first thing you must do in the morning is to put on your tracksuit. I am looking forward to concentrating on working with the players on a day-to-day basis. In Bilbao I will be team coach and I believe that will suit me."

Kendall, who guided Everton to two champion-

ships, three FA Cup Finals and European Cup Winners' Cup success during his six-year reign, said rumours of a move to Barcelona last summer had fired his ambition to move to the continent. "I think both the time and the club is right," he said.

Kendall, who will fly out to Spain next week to complete the formalities, joins Bilbao on a two-year contract but a lengthy extension will undoubtedly follow if he succeeds in breathing new life into a club that only narrowly avoided relegation this season.

With a basic salary of about £3,000 a week and a villa on the outskirts of the industrial Basque city, the man who just three and a half years ago survived calls for his dismissal can look forward to leading a life of luxury.

Colin Harvey completed his rise through the ranks of the club he loves yesterday when he was appointed Everton manager in succession to his close friend, Howard Kendall. At 42, Harvey becomes the club's ninth post-war manager and takes over at a time when Everton are enjoying an unparalleled period of success.

Harvey, on holiday with his family, was offered the post on Thursday afternoon when the club chairman, Philip Carter, telephoned him with the news of Kendall's impending departure. He accepted without hesitation and is expected to complete negotiations on personal terms when he returns to England this weekend.

With Kendall and Alan Ball, Harvey formed the famous midfield triangle that steered Everton to the League championship in 1970. After a career that encompassed more than 350 senior games, he moved to Sheffield Wednesday in 1974, returning to Everton two years later to work with the club's youngsters. His promotion to first-team coach in 1983 helped spark Everton's revival.

## Hoddle will sign for Monaco tomorrow

From Clive White, Monte Carlo

Glenn Hoddle will end the speculation tomorrow by signing a three-year contract for Monaco. Hoddle was not due to make his decision until Monday, but I understand that he has already conveyed his intention to the French club that he will accept a contract believed to be worth nearly £1 million, tax-free.

It means that the French club's investment in Hoddle and Mark Hateley, his fellow England international who signed last week, will be almost £4 million in fees and salaries.

Gary Mabbutt, Hoddle's former team-mate, has decided to stay at Tottenham, dashing the hopes of Manchester United and Liverpool.

And David Pleat, the London club's manager, strengthened his defence by signing Chris Fairclough, aged 23, the Nottingham Forest centre-half.

At Watford, Dave McClelland, their 31-year-old captain last season, has been put on the transfer-list by Dave Bassett.

Racing, pages 42-43.

### END COLUMN

## Exodus that is leaving a void

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

The departure of Howard Kendall, the manager of the year who announced his resignation from his position at Goodison Park yesterday, represents another disturbing signpost. It points to the continuing decline of individual talent, whether it be on the pitch or on the periphery of it, in the English game.

In the last four years and particularly last season, throughout which his Everton squad was weakened by injury, Kendall confirmed his managerial ability. He ushered his club out of the shadows on Merseyside to overall supremacy in the land. On the way they won two championships and the FA Cup as well as the European Cup Winners' Cup.

Everton, who had won nothing since Kendall, himself filled a central midfield role in between Ball and Harvey 17 years ago, also collected runners-up medals at Wembley in 1984, 1985 and 1986. No other leader this decade has come close to challenging his list of honours.

But whispers of restlessness, which were heard initially on Merseyside a year ago, indicated that Kendall might be tempted to broaden his own horizon across the Channel. Once regarded as the most likely successor at Barcelona, he was recommended to Athletic Bilbao, England's home during the first round of the 1982 World Cup finals, by Terry Venables.

Kendall has now joined a familiar British managerial

There are marginal tax advantages for a high earner in Spain and Italy, compared with Britain. Using the Howard Kendall example of a married man with three school-age children, gross annual earnings of £150,000 would be reduced by tax and National Insurance (or social security equivalent) to £69,239 in Britain, £78,060 in Spain, and £75,161 in Italy; and gross annual earnings of £200,000 would be £89,239 net in Britain, £103,900 in Italy, and £94,555 in Spain. These figures do not take into account whatever non-taxable incentives go with the job — or that the highest rate of tax in Britain may soon be reduced.

Others among the migrating flock to Spain and Portugal have included Malcolm Allison, Jimmy Melia, Keith Burkinshaw, John Toshack, Jack Wallace, Colin Addison, John Mortimore — who recently left Benfica — and Venables, who recently agreed to stay for another year.

The financial rewards are lavishly extravagant, the climate is endlessly appealing and the lifestyle is refreshingly attractive. Such a combination was clearly irresistible for Kendall but his decision, some six weeks after Everton claimed the title, deepens the sadness which embraced the close of last season.

The loss of Rush, the most deadly of predators, and Hoddle, the most gifted of creators, suggests that the first division's chorus line next season will be almost devoid of outstanding characters. They have been leaving the English stage regularly since Keegan opened the door to the Continent a decade ago.

He was followed by the likes of Cunningham, Woodcock, Brady, Francis, Rideout, Cowans, Wilkins and Hateley, all exciting players who could persuade potential spectators to make a journey to a ground that they might otherwise not consider visiting. Hughes, Lineker and now Maurice Johnston, to Nantes, were the latest British internationals to become exiles.

Philip Carter, the chairman at Goodison Park who has lost both his principal forward, Lineker, to Barcelona and his manager, hopes that "Spain has had its fair share as far as Everton are concerned".

Andles is arguably the lone foreigner to have provided a consistently successful contribution here. His Argentine colleague, Villa, claimed momentary fame for his memorable goal in the 1981 FA Cup Final and both Molby and Metgod have been striding elegantly through midfield for Liverpool and Nottingham Forest respectively.

But others, notably Olsen and Sivaback at Manchester United, are continental jewels that have never sparked regularly in England.

The first division cannot afford to be without the attractive individuals or the men who can guide them to success. Athletic Bilbao's gain is England's loss, and possibly Everton's as well.

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## INVESTMENTS

WISE FOOLISH AND INCREDIBLE

No 1



Gilbert and Sullivan's 'The Mikado' took off in 1880s America. E. M. Stadler served ice creams shaped like Japanese ladies, called 'Yum-Yum' after a character in the operetta. Some ices contained 5 dollar coins. Profits were astonishing: Mr Stadler founded a hotel chain.

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